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The Hongkong Telegraph Tenth Annual Amateur Photographic Competition
June—September, 1940.
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SECTION FOUR
(Craftsmen's Section)
The whole of the work entered in the production of every entry must have been done by the competitors who will be required to make a declaration to this effect. Each entry must have been pasted on the back a special entry form obtainable on application from The Hongkong Telegraph or from The Hon. Secretary, Hongkong Photographic Society. Subjects at the discretion of competitors.
1st Silver Cup 2nd \$30.
3rd \$20 4th \$12.50.

RULES

- The following Rules will govern the Competition:
- 1.—The Competition is confined exclusively to amateur photographers.
 - 2.—No employee or member of any firm in the photographic trade is permitted to compete.
 - 3.—The prizes will be awarded to the competitors sending in what are adjudged to be the best photographs in each Section. Each entry must be accompanied by a form which will be published during the period of the Competition, and which must be pasted on back of entry.
 - 4.—The right to publish any or all of the entries is reserved to the Hongkong Telegraph.
 - 5.—All photographs entered must have been taken in the Colony of Hongkong. Photographs which have been already entered in other Competitions are ineligible for non-repetition of loss of, or damage to entries.
 - 6.—No responsibility will be accepted for non-delivery of, loss of, or damage to entries.
 - 7.—All entries to be either black, sepia, or toned pictures, and must be mounted. Coloured photographs are ineligible.
 - 8.—Pictures submitted in sepia tones should be accompanied by a smaller print in black and white.
 - 9.—No picture to be entered in more than one Section.
 - 10.—Mounts to be only white or cream, must be of one of the following sizes:—10x12, 10x50.
 - 11.—No correspondence will be entered into in connection with the Competition.
 - 12.—Members of the Staffs of the Hongkong Telegraph and the South China Morning Post are not permitted to compete.
 - 13.—The decision of the Judges shall be final.
 - 14.—At the conclusion of the Competition, entries will be returned to competitors on application at the Telegraph offices within seven days.

ENTRY FORM

NAME
SECTION
ADDRESS

Please use block letters and paste this on back of each Entry in sections 1, 2 and 3.

METROPOLE HOTEL
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

H.K.V.D.C. TRAINING CADRE

"All members of the Training Cadre with the exception of members of the Essential Services group who have passed their Test of Elementary Training in Rifle will parade on the Square at Murray Barracks, Victoria, on Thursday, 5th September, 1940, at 5.15 p.m. This order applies to those who normally parade in Kowloon.

2nd. Lt.

The Royal Scots,

Assistant Adjutant, H.K.V.D.C.

FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

What to do to help a child

Anyone knowing of a child who has been assaulted, neglected, or ill-treated in a manner likely to cause unnecessary suffering or injury to health, or knowing of a parent who is seeking advice on any matter concerning a child, would be doing an act of kindness by communicating at once with—
The Hon. General Secretary, H.K.S.P.C., Old City Hall.
The Inspector, 49, Pokfulam Road, at floor.
The Inspector, 82 Stone Nullah Lane, 2nd floor.
The Inspector, 12, Sai Yeung Choi St., Kowloon.
The Inspector, 52, Argyle St., Kowloon.

All further steps will be taken, and expenses borne, by the Society. The informant's name will be kept strictly private, except in cases where malice is proved.



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BRITAIN MUST BE READY

Invasion Peril Not Yet Over

London, Sept. 3. The need for special watchfulness against an attempt at invasion during the next few weeks was stressed by Mr. Anthony Eden speaking at the National Defence Public Interest Luncheon to-day. He opened his speech with a tribute to the Prime Minister and said that the country's debt to his courage and inspiration was inexpressible and unimaginable. Nothing could equal his courage at the darkest hour. He was a true warrior, brave and heroic, and his speech was good to stand alone, expedient, ever cool and watchful. It would be most foolish to suppose that because another autumn approached the threat of invasion had already passed. There was no shred of evidence to show that Hitler had abandoned his declared intention of conquering Europe by sea and air, but there was plenty of evidence to cause us to be specially watchful during the next few weeks. In some respects to-day our position was the most enviable of any in our history. There were times when it was good to stand alone, especially when you were not going to stand like that for ever and we did know that. Every nation that Hitler had over-run was his unwilling victim. All the propaganda in the world would not make a man who had once tasted true liberty accept as genuine the Goebbels substitute. In Britain to-day were growing contingents from the armies of all those peoples under Hitler's rule.

Mr. Eden said he believed that in the quality of her personnel, Britain had never had a better army than to-day. The standard of human material was splendid. The spirit of all the ranks was no less so. Defence works had been pushed forward with immense speed and in contrast with three months ago represented a national transformation. The air force was striking the prelude for victory but the army had to deal the final blow. Reuter.

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Hongkong Stock Exchange Official Summary issued yesterday says: Improvement in some prices was noticeable to-day together with an increased spread.

Buyers

H.K. Fire Insurances \$145
Docks (Old) \$15.75
Docks (New) \$15.25
Providents \$3.90
Hotels \$3.45
Lands \$20.45
Realities \$3.15
Trams \$15.50
Star Ferries \$57.50
Yumant Ferries \$21.50
China Lights (Old) \$8.60
China Lights (New) \$3.50
Telephones (New) \$8.60
Cements \$15.25
Dairy Farms \$17.00
Watsons \$8.50

Sales

H.K. Banks \$1,275/80
Bank of East Asia \$72
Wharves \$87 1/2
Trams \$13.50
China Lights (Old) \$6.85
Electric (New) \$36.40
Telephones (Old) \$23.50

RADIO

ZBW, 355 metres (845 k.c.) and 31.49 metres (9,520 kilo-cycles)

Talk by Sir R. Vansittart Relayed from London

Broadcast by Z. B. W. on a Frequency of 845 k.c. on Short Wave from 1-2.15 p.m. and 8-11 p.m. on 9.52 m.c. per second.

H. K. T. 12.15 p.m. Short Service of Inter-cession.

12.30 Light Orchestra Music.

1.00 Local Time Signal and Weather Report.

1.30 Reuter and Rugby Press.

Weather Forecast and Announcements.

1.45 Variety Programme.

11.15 Close Down.

6.00 Half an hour of Dance Music.

6.30 Closing local Stock Quotations.

6.32 Excerpts from Gilbert and Sullivan's "The Yeomen of the Guard"; "The Pirates of Penzance".

7.00 A Programme of Light English Music.

7.30 London Relay—The News.

8.00 Local Time Signal, Weather Report and Announcements.

8.30 Compositions of Mendelssohn.

8.34 Gounod's "Faust" Act II.

9.00 London Relay—The News.

9.15 London Relay—Reproduction of talk by Sir R. Vansittart on the Anniversary of the Outbreak of War.

9.45 The Royal Command Performance, Albert Hall, 1938.

10.00 Light Opera Selections.

10.18 Light Variety Programme.

11.00 Close Down.

Merchant Shipping Sunk By Nazis

Figures Issued

London, Sept. 3. Merchant losses due to enemy action for the week ended at midnight on August 25 were: British, 13 vessels totalling 60,310 tons gross. Allied, one vessel of 1,718 tons; neutral, two vessels totalling 8,692 tons; making 15 vessels in all, totalling 70,720 tons. This total is in excess of the average weekly loss since the commencement of hostilities, which is 52,500 tons. It is, however, below the British average weekly loss of British, average weekly loss of British, Allied and neutral shipping since May 27 when the enemy intensified the war on shipping. The weekly average over this period is 88,700 tons. For the week under review the enemy claims to have sunk 163,904 tons of shipping, which is considerably over twice the actual losses. German tonnage losses in vessels captured, scuttled, or sunk since the outbreak of war amount to approximately 923,000 and Italian losses to 273,000—a total of 1,196,000 tons. The Allies have also sunk 32,000 tons of shipping formerly neutral which had been seized by the enemy. —British Wireless.

Rescues By Life-Boats

London, Sept. 3. One hundred and five lives were saved by British life-boats during August when there were 105 launches which is more than the total for the five Augusts during the last war. —Reuter.

R.E.O.C.A. MEETING

The quarterly general meeting of the Hongkong Branch of the Royal Engineers Old Comrades' Association, will be held in the Corporals' Room, Wellington Barracks, on Monday, September 9, at 6 p.m.

The Fifth Column

Walls Have Ears

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted. TRUSTEE AND EXECUTORSHIP UNDERTAKEN. Current Accounts opened in Local Currency and Fixed Deposits received in Local Currency and Sterling on terms that may be ascertained on application. D. BENSON, Manager.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Donations to Charitable And Other Causes

A total of \$1,014,355.21 was received yesterday by the War Fund inaugurated by the S. C. M. Post, Ltd. Latest contributions are:
G. H. S. Co., Ltd. 200; B. H. S. Co., Ltd. 200; The Royal Scots (further donation) 72; Chinese Company, H.K. Police Reserve (Police Reserve pay for July) 100; Jardine's Shipping and Friends (13th instalment) 30; O. H. 40; Mrs. Todd, Todd Hospital, Canton 50; Anonymous 50; Mr. A. Urquhart, Kunning 500; The following donations to the War Fund were received in memory of the late Mrs. Maud Woods:
Mr. and Mrs. M. E. E. 50; H.K. Amateur Dramatic Club 50; Mr. John Robertson 50; Miss M. Matheson 50; Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Stapleton 50; Sir Henry and Lady Pollock 10; Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Losby 50; Mr. and Mrs. W. Anderson 50; Mr. J. E. Anderson 50; Mr. H. J. Fountain 50; Miss C. S. Pierce 50; Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Chubb 50; Mrs. F. F. 50; Mr. and Mrs. D. O. Silver 50; The following are subscriptions received to date for credit of the British War Organisation Fund, Hongkong Branch: Previously acknowledged, £100 and \$390,337.15.
British War Organisation Fund Entertainment Committee Result of Raffle (Ambulance Fund) Sale of Stamps \$4; Sale of 10 C.H.S.S. Badges \$10; Sale of Stamps \$13; Anonymous \$20; A. Whitaker (monthly) \$1; Fung Koon Rubber Manufacturing Ltd. (July) \$200; Edgar Davidson \$50; A. C. Wilcox (August) \$25; S. W. P. Perry (monthly) \$25; The Portuguese Staff of Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (monthly) \$30; The Prison Staff (August) \$215.74; Two Members of the European Staff of Takook Sugar Refining Co., Ltd. (August) \$20; Anonymous \$20; W. J. Knight (monthly) \$10; D. H. Hirsch (monthly) \$10; C. Austin (monthly) \$10; W. Hewitt (monthly) \$10; D. J. Valentine (monthly) \$20; C. C. Matheson (monthly) \$20; The Lawn Bowls Sweep for Ambulance Fund \$1,233; Miss G. Ezra \$15; J. Finnie \$20; S. A. Kent (monthly) \$10; Two Bowlers \$430; Total \$527,717.10.
The S. C. M. Post has received the following donations to the British War Organisation Fund in memory of the late Mrs. Maud Woods:
Mrs. B. B. Petroff, \$2; Laurie Allen, \$3; Lieut. Col. and Mrs. E. D. Matthews, \$5.
PROTECTION OF CHILDREN
The Hongkong Society for the Protection of Children announces the following donations collected during August:
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation \$250; Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Ltd. \$100; Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. \$100; China Light and Power Co., Ltd. \$100; British American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd. \$50; Doddwell and Company, Ltd. \$50; Standard Vacuum Oil Co. \$50; Mr. and Mrs. G. I. Angus \$20; Police Magistrate, Kowloon (contribution for Leung Mary, 48; daughter of Chinese acknowledged through S. C. M. Post \$5. Total \$1,220.
Further donations will be gladly accepted by the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. A. McKellar, care of Mackenzie Mackenzie & Co., P. O. Building.
ST. VINCENT DE PAUL
The Society of St. Vincent de Paul acknowledges receipt of the following donations in memory of the late Mrs. M. de S. Leung:
Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Remedios \$1; Mr. and Mrs. T. de Barros \$1; Mr. Remedios \$1; Mr. G. A. Noronha \$1; Mr. C. M. da Silva \$1; Mr. J. A. Alvares \$1; Mr. M. B. Gutierrez \$10; Mr. E. M. Gutierrez \$50; Mr. A. R. de Pinna and friend \$1; Mr. M. da Rosa \$50; F. J. R. \$50; HERODES AND SOCIAL WELFARE
The following donations were received during the month of August by the Hongkong Refugees and Social Welfare Committee:
R. Edwards (Jr.) \$5; Chinese Customs, Macao, \$50.00; Foreign Auxiliary to the National Red Cross Society of China (contribution towards office expenses) \$15.00; Woo Fat Kong Family \$30; Four Brothers \$10; S. C. M. Post \$40.
Donations in kind for the month of August:
Gifts for schools, Miss Wiles' fruit, Lady Pollock; 200 pieces of firewood, Sandakan Chamber of Commerce; freight on firewood, Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.

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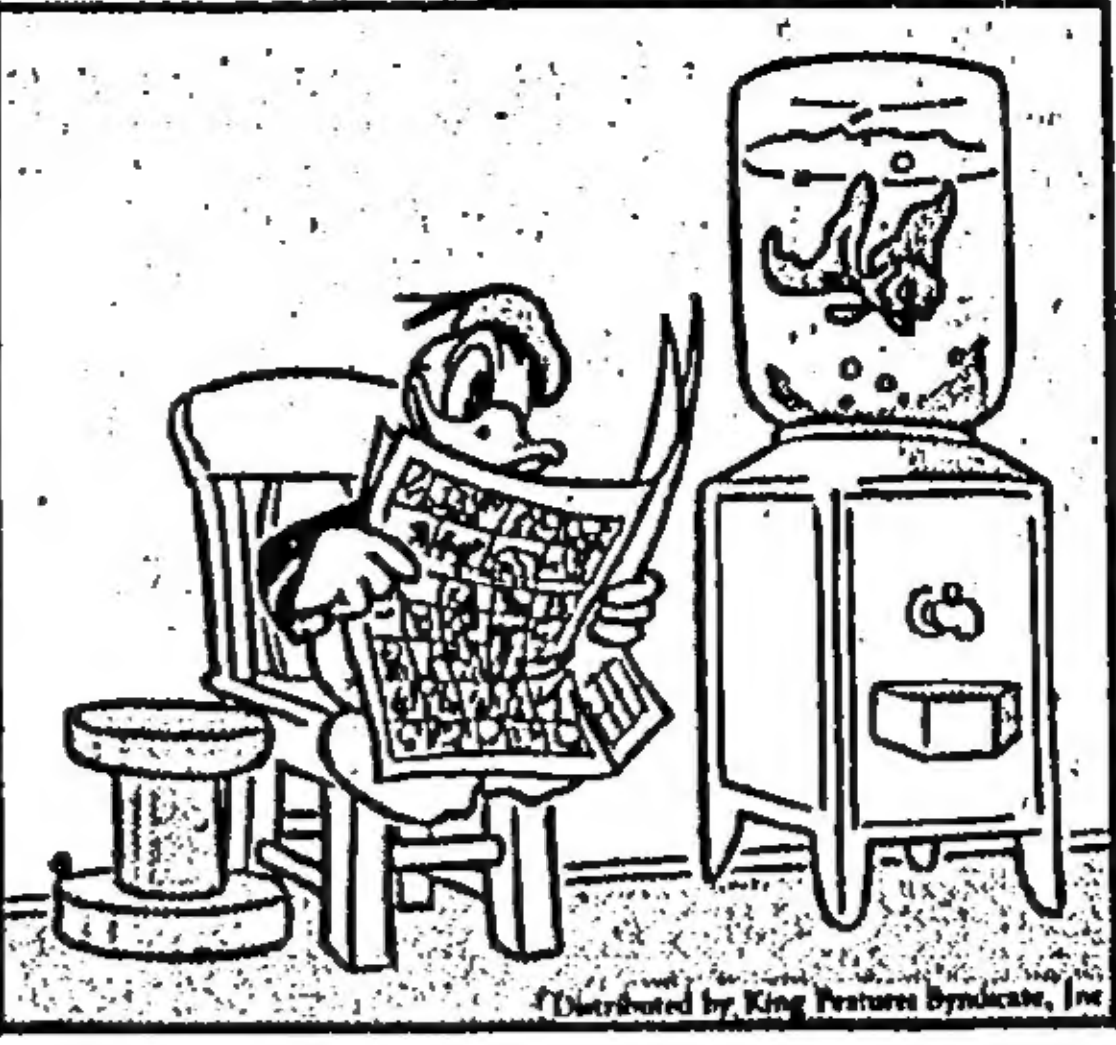
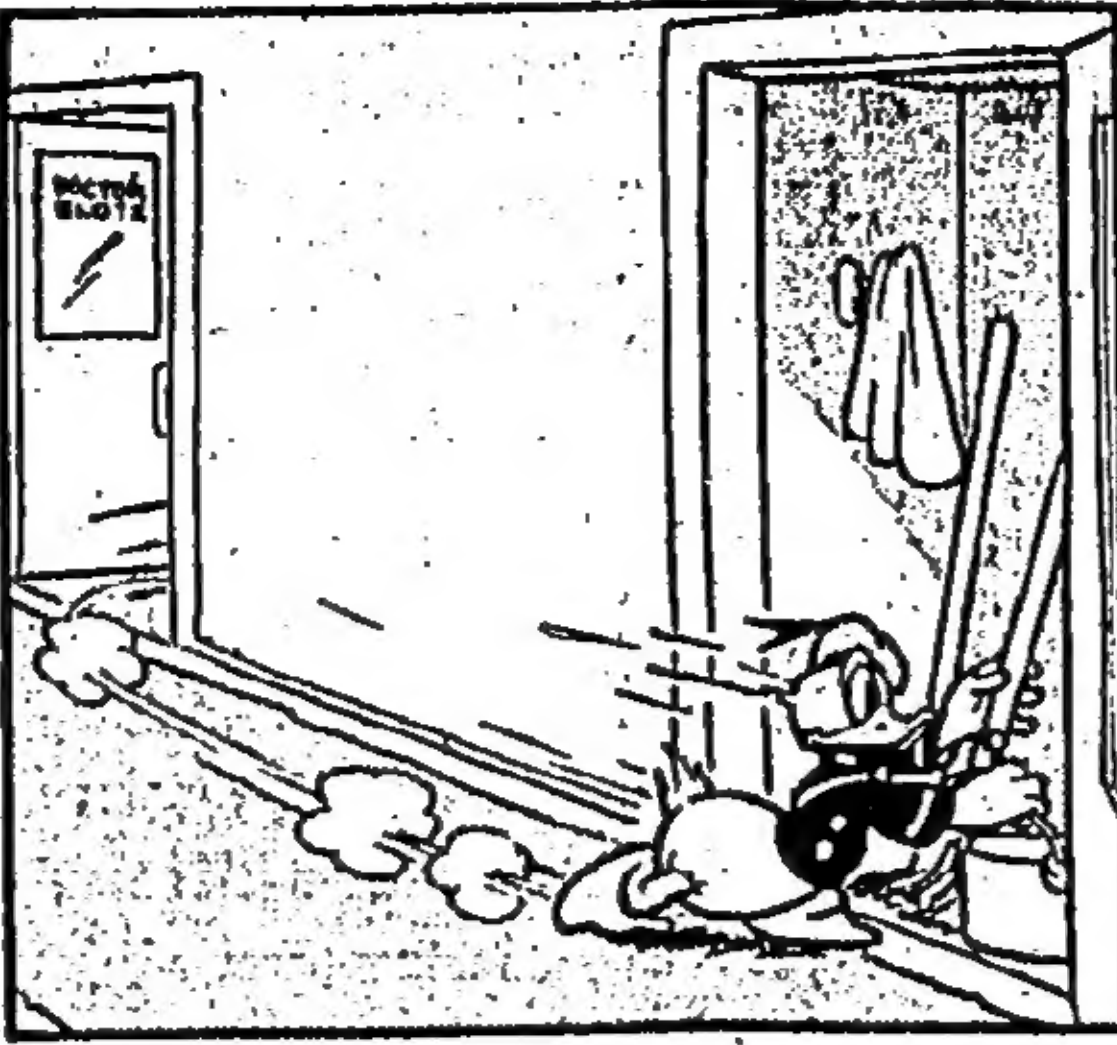
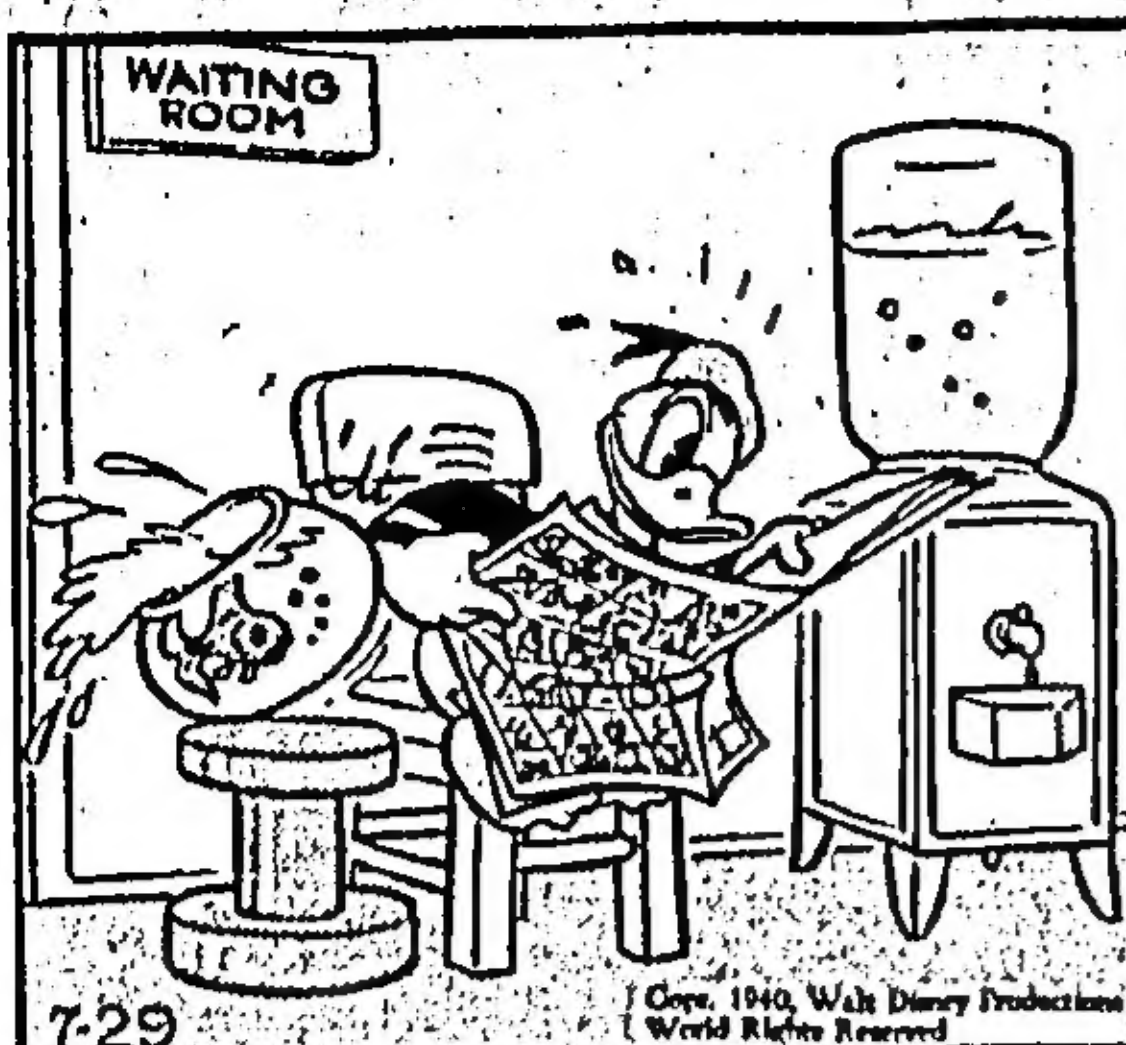
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MAGAZINE PAGE

The Woman's Share

ONE of the sharpest contrasts between the outward life of Britain in war-time and that of France just before Hitler launched his blitzkrieg, as they strike an observer newly landed in England, is the part British women are visibly playing in the war effort of their country.

In France, right up to the end of the "false peace," it was rare to see a Frenchwoman in uniform. A few nurses in their long blue cloaks, a few more or less uniformed women belonging to Red Cross, refugee relief and other voluntary organizations, a few women ambulance drivers (mostly Americans or other foreigners) belonging to mixed units formed by private enterprise and attached to the French Army, were to be seen here and there, but there was nothing like the wide enrolment of young women that has grown up overnight in England.

Just as France started this war by the old method of mobilising several millions of soldiers, most of whom were not needed for immediate fighting and had no chance, as General de Gaulle has shown us, of standing up to the Nazi built within the last six months, so she went into the conflict unconsciously burdened with a racial anomaly which survived in hardly any other civilised land.

In 1939, when even relatively backward nations had long recognised the political rights due to their women if they were to play their full part in the normal daily life of the community (to say nothing of the part expected of them in a national emergency), the Frenchwoman still had no full or dignified status as a citizen.

First and foremost I know I am risking the anarchy of the "rock the cradle" school—the French woman had no vote, either national or local. She could take no legal and independent part in the election of her (as well as her

A Lesson From The French Disaster

husband's and brother's) representatives in Parliament (either the Senate or the Chamber of Deputies). She had no voice in the selection of local authorities—mayors and municipal councillors, officers of health and the like, though their task was mainly connected with the immediate interests of women as they affect the upbringing of children and the welfare of the family.

In a word, the entire legislative and executive organisation of the State lay in the hands of men only, with no obligation to consult the interests of one half of the community.

We have all heard, of course, the stock reply to the case of the few French protagonists for woman's suffrage, that the Frenchwoman needs no vote since she generally holds the purse-strings, keeps the accounts of her husband's business, and, as often as not, "runs" him generally by the exercise of sheer force of character and/or feminine charm.

French society was and is a fearful example of the way in which a section of the community which is denied full equality of rights with the other section will, and indirect ways round that barrier and in so doing will sow, quite unconsciously, the seeds of weakness and corruption within the State.

The persistent refusal of political equality to women by Frenchmen whose very sensibility to the sex attraction for them determined to confine their women to the sphere of sex utility exposed these men themselves to a danger of which the more far-sighted among them may well be bitterly conscious to-day. For ability will

find an outlet, and no one questions the ability of the average Frenchwoman.

But by being forced to exercise whatever talent for political or communal activity she had solely through the medium of her menfolk, she was left with no choice but to make sex-appeal her principal instrument of policy. The result was a degree of unacknowledged and suspicious "petticoat influence" on men in high positions which is largely responsible for mistakes and disasters in French policy.

Absence of the sex-repression prevalent in England was indeed a blessing to French people; it helped to create the atmosphere of freedom which all who have known France justly prize. But this spiritual freedom, when coupled with the refusal of practical freedom to the women of the country, caused a form of social distortion which could only sap the national vitality.

Modern French writers and dramatists have made the most of this agreeable but dangerous state of things. With infinite wit and skill, to our immense delectation, they portray a society in which adultery is a matter of course; young men just leaving school consider it almost a duty to complete their education by becoming the lovers of older men's wives; no middle-aged household (provided the husband can afford the luxury) is complete without a young and pretty mistress along-side the man's regular partner; and the comedy of manners, not content with the "eternal triangle" politely hinted at in the English theatre, is usually built at least on an eternal quadrangle of mutually unfaithful couples.

So common is this arrangement, not only behind the Paris foot-lights, but in real French, or at least Parisian, society, that one is tempted to wonder why Frenchmen go through the trouble of marrying at all, since their rule seems so often to be that any woman, except the one they have

FUNNY SIDE UP

By Abner Dean



"It won't pay to operate, Mr. Gillies, that quarter you swallowed is counterfeit!"

married, is the one they really need.

But what, in times of national crisis like the present, is the outcome of this lack of inhibitions? It is simply this, that almost any prominent French statesman is likely to be under the influence of some woman whose relationship with him is unacknowledged, for whom he has no regular responsibility, but who is determined to have a finger in the pie of politics, using her sex influence to keep it there.

Without mentioning names I may say that recent French history, culminating in the present tragedy, has been no exception to

this rule. Underground influence exercised by politicians' mistresses who were ideal subjects for and conscious or unconscious agents of Nazi propaganda has played a large part in putting France at the mercy of the German legions. The more young women we see marching about in khaki here in war-time, the surer we can be that no part of our national potential is being stifled or wasted. And when they have helped England to show the modern way to victory, it will be time for them to ask their sisters across the Channel whether they also should not insist on their proper share in the free country that we hope to win back for them.

David Scott

DON'T BE AFRAID OF WAR WOUNDS

An Army Doctor here describes three new treatments which are saving lives

WE as a nation expect that only the best in medical care shall be at the disposal of our wounded men. That is the ideal which is before every doctor and nurse, whether man or woman, in the medical services of the fighting Forces or in our hospitals at home.

To live up to this ideal requires much effort, not only on the part of those who, day after day, are seeking new knowledge of disease and its treatment in our laboratories and hospitals, but also on the part of the doctors whose job it is to put into practice the latest discoveries of the science of healing.

Modern methods of preventing disease and new ways of treating wounds have to be applied under conditions which, in our civil life, we would regard as almost impossible. Yet through the dauntless courage and infinite resource of our doctors, on land and sea, applied they are, and with what wonderful success.

Epidemics have decimated armies in days gone by. We lost more men from typhoid fever in South Africa than from wounds received in action. Yet in France and Belgium in 1914-1918 typhoid fever was a rare disease. The proper steps had been taken to render our men immune from its ravages.

During the winter just past a widespread epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis swept this country and our army in France. A few years ago thousands would have died. Thanks to the use of a new drug discovered in England in one of our well-known hospitals, the numbers who died were an infinitely small percentage of those who suffered from the disease. Epidemics such as cholera have long disappeared, since

methods of preventing them were discovered.

If the control of epidemic diseases has become more effective because we can either prevent them altogether or treat them successfully when they arise, the methods of treating war wounds have become even more so.

The experience of the last war showed clearly that, provided the wound or wounds were not mortal, and the percentage of such is low, the surgeon had two great enemies—shock and wound infection. To combat these, surgeons, bacteriologists and research workers fought hard, but they had not, in 1914-1918, the knowledge or the resources which we have to-day.

During the last ten years, scientific work, in which this country has played a conspicuous part, has provided weapons against these two great enemies which were denied to the surgeons who served during the Great War.

Shock in the large majority of wounded men can be fought successfully. During the last war, it was found that blood transfusion, although then a difficult procedure and but imperfectly understood, was a real life-saving treatment.

The Spanish campaign demonstrated that blood transfusion could be carried out in the field by using blood which had been taken from volunteer donors days before and properly stored. The use of stored blood on a large scale for a British Expeditionary Force required much organisation, ingenious plan-

ning of the apparatus, and skilled hands to administer the treatment. In the Navy and the Air Force and in our civil population, similar plans were made.

The very foundation of all these plans was the magnificent response of volunteer blood donors all over the country. There cannot be too many of them. In Flanders, in the actions which were fought by the B.E.F., stores of good British blood were available at all the hospitals behind the lines ready to be used to aid our wounded. It was only at last, when the landing of supplies became impossible, that the stores ran low.

There are thousands of men and women in towns and villages in South-West England who, by giving of their blood, brought hundreds, perhaps thousands of our wounded home alive. Blood transfusion had proved its value in the field and the first enemy—shock—had been checked.

Wound infection is, and always will be, a serious complication of any wound whether received in civil life, on the battlefield or in an air raid. The first treatment is to clean the wound until it is free from gross dirt and fragments of the missiles which caused it. This is done under an anesthetic under proper operating room conditions.

The surgeon now faces the problem of how to kill off the microbes which may still lurk in the wound. Drugs which have the power of destroying these microbes without hurting the

tissues of the body are now known. They can be given either in tablets or as a powder to pack into the wound itself.

Most of the really dangerous microbes are killed off by the drugs and the wound can heal rapidly. The wounded man is spared the long illness due to poisoning by the poisons liberated by the microbes, and he is fit and well in a fraction of the time taken before these drugs were known.

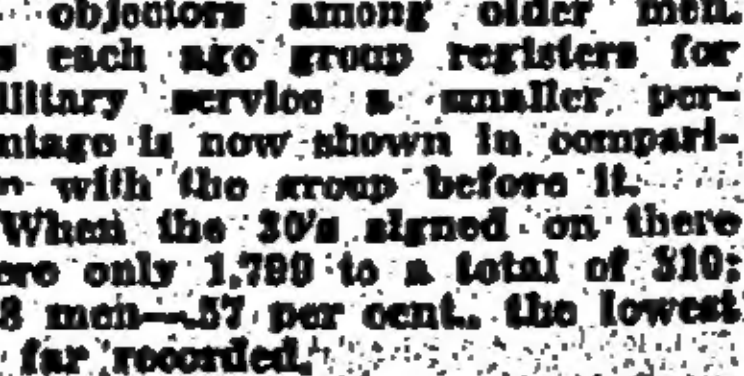
One microbe which infects wounds requires a different attack. Lockjaw, or tetanus, caused

many deaths in France in the last war. In this campaign because most of our men were immunised against this disease, it has become as rare as typhoid fever. Given a wounded man within a few hours of his injury, the modern surgeon can promise almost every one a speedy convalescence.

These are but a few of the methods our doctors use to help our men. Improved ways of dealing with fractures so as to give a useful limb afterwards, the latest methods of treating wounds of the chest, head and abdomen, are all in use. An injured lung is no longer a fatal wound and a wound in the brain, now very few in number owing to the use of the familiar "tin hat," can be tackled by experts and treated in many cases successfully in hospitals not far from the front line.

All that is best in our medical and surgical skill, our best in equipment and the best brains in our research laboratories have contributed to make the medical services of our fighting forces the best in the world.

SEE HOW THEY SHRINK...



There are fewer conscientious objectors among older men. As each age group registers for military service, a smaller percentage is now shown in comparison with the group before it. When the 29's signed on there were only 1,790 to a total of 310,000 men—57 per cent. the lowest so far recorded.

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Necessity Knocks Repeatedly

Far from destroying the possibilities for union among nations, the war seems rather to be destroying the alternatives. Even if the peoples were looking forward to nothing more than an end of armed strife and a return to old ways, such a return might well be impossible. For the conditions which underlay those practices are being shattered apparently beyond repair.

As a notable article by "Argus" in The Christian Science Monitor recently pointed out, one of the main supports of pre-war British policy has disappeared with the French Third Republic. The tendency of the new leaders of France is to adjust their economic and political life with that of the Continent. Even in seeking counterweights to Hitlerian Germany, these leaders incline toward other totalitarian States, specifically Italy and Spain.

The unlikelihood of Britain's finding an effective partner across the Channel, even after a British victory, is causing conservative and imperial-minded Britons, as well as those who have always favoured collective security, to look in new directions. Britain must look toward the members of the British Commonwealth and toward the United States for collaboration

The
Hongkong Telegraph
Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1940.
Wyndham St., Hongkong
Telephone: 26615

In a new system of world order. Meanwhile, the problems of the United States is facing as a joint guarantor of the integrity of the Western Hemisphere may speedily educate Americans to the advisability of sharing these problems as widely as possible. Americans are beginning to recognize the important role the British Navy has played in defending the Monroe Doctrine. Currently, British offers to collaborate with the Americas in solving the problem of raw material surpluses indicates a corresponding recognition by Britain of its stake in the outcome of the diplomatic struggle between European totalitarianism and American liberalism in the New World.

There is nothing academic about the thinking that is producing a new basis for co-operation among peoples still free. Just as conditions are outmoding old political conceptions in Britain, they are forcing new questions upon other

countries. These questions will find no satisfactory answers in power politics.

The experience of Britain and France shows that alliances are not so well adapted to defence as to offence. They prosper, as Adolf Hitler once pointed out, while there is something to be got out of them. To secure a world order in peace and justice such as Britain and America desire a more genuine unity than alliances is needed.

Britain's offer of union to France came as experience was driving home this lesson. The costly significance of that experience should not be lost sight of in countries less hard pressed. While an international federation in any complete sense may not prove feasible while one of the potential members remains at war, yet for all who value individual liberty and national independence the question of preserving these will remain after the war. However heavy the responsibilities of collective security may have once seemed to peaceable peoples, the responsibilities which confront them to-day are still more arduous and risky. In their efforts to fulfill these they are being brought together in a way that could hardly have been foreseen a few months ago.

BRITISH CHILDREN IN AMERICA

By Robert Waithman

NEWS stories from London have described queues of British parents applying at the Passport Office for permits to send their children abroad. There are queues of parents here, too.

They are applying for permission to receive British or French children into their homes for the duration of the war.

The people who are standing in the queues on this side of the Atlantic are mostly Americans from what are called "upper income groups." That is, they are, if not wealthy, at least not poor.

Three-quarters of the applicants in New York are women and most of the women are mothers.

They are wives of lawyers, Wall Street brokers, company officials, advertising men, writers, doctors, architects, clergymen, university professors. If we have to attach an English label to them it might be "thousand a year and upwards."

Nine out of ten of their houses are white and built of wood. They have porches at one side and behind, there are garages and more trees, probably a lawn and perhaps a tennis court.

The principal differences are the polished hardwood floors, the gleaming white kitchens, the collars with elaborate central heating apparatus and the two or three bedrooms.

There is usually more room in the houses and they stand farther apart than houses stand in Golders Green, London, or West Didsbury, Manchester, or Jesmond Dene, Newcastle.

There are almost no garden gates or fences and there is in a general sense a greater spaciousness about

them even when they are quite small houses. But the more you know the people who live in them the easier it is to understand that the differences are less than the similarities.

American families in these pleasant, white houses are thinking, feeling and behaving as English families are in their brick-built homes, worrying over the same problems, expressing the same opinions, and cherishing the same hopes.

Now these American parents are wanting to take British children into their homes. From places around New York the United States Committee for the Care of Europe's children, which is the newly organized body outside whose door the queues have been forming in the last week, has received ten thousand applications.

They are all from the reasonably well-to-do because for a start the Committee is dealing only with applicants who are willing to assume complete financial responsibility for the war guests. Later there will be time to consider thousands of other applications from less affluent parents who will need financial help, but the logical way to tackle the situation is to begin with those who are best equipped to do the job.

At the head of the new committee, which is co-ordinating all manner of voluntary efforts, is President Roosevelt's wife. There is a great deal to be done. There is the administration of the five-million-dollar appeal, which is being launched to provide a fund from which grants can be made to those American parents who will need them.

There are hundreds of affidavits to be drawn up, signed and mailed to Britain so that evidence of the

willingness and ability to care for the children is a matter of official record.

There is the organisation of big houses where some of the children will go when they arrive and from which they will be taken by their hosts. There are arrangements to be made for meeting the ships and providing cars and buses from the pier.

Why do you think so many American mothers and fathers are opening their homes to Allied children, why do you think the Gallup poll showed at least five million families were willing to care for young war-guests from Britain and France?

There is more than one explanation. Dorothy Thompson, the most widely read woman columnist in America, recently called for a gesture by the American Government and the people that would befit the "drama and grandeur" of this occasion, on which America offers sanctuary to the children of her sister Democracy.

But I do not think the women who are standing in the queues in the corridor in New York are thinking of drama or grandeur. I think most of them are there because there has suddenly occurred a chance to offer personal and individual aid as distinct from the impersonal and collective aid their Government can give.

I think they feel deeply enough to want to give what it is in their power to give.

What makes me think so is this. During all conversations I have had about this plan I have encountered only one doubt about it. The doubt is whether British parents might resent the American offers. I think which doubt shows a humility which could come only from a man or woman who understands how British fathers and mothers may be feeling. It is with Christian humility that the gesture is being made.

PARIS UNDER THE NAZI JACKBOOT

Walter B. Kerr, junr., American journalist, who represented the "New York Herald-Tribune" in Paris until recently, has given DAVID SCOTT, a Special Correspondent in Lisbon, the following exclusive eye-witness account of present conditions in Paris.

HE said: "The morning after the occupation of the city the Germans commandeered all the big hotels for use as officers' headquarters, etc., but allowed the few guests, mostly Americans, to remain.

"By this time French people, finding the Germans harmless, were resuming their normal life among the invaders, but the streets remained pretty empty, as three-quarters of the population had gone.

"French people were more of the French, praising the worried by private concerns like heroic fight of the French Army food supply and the whereabouts against the 'Invincible German of relatives, etc., than by the forces,' and putting all the

German occupation, which interfered little with them.

"About 600 British civilians in Paris, left entirely free till now, can be heard talking English in restaurants and are seen going about freely, but they are unpopular with the French, especially since the French Fleet affair.

"The Germans are doing all they can to win the confidence of the French, praising the worried by private concerns like heroic fight of the French Army food supply and the whereabouts against the 'Invincible German of relatives, etc., than by the forces,' and putting all the

blame for French misfortunes on the British, who, they say, left France to her fate.

"All classes of French deeply resent the British action against the Fleet. Your Government must explain much more fully to the French understand. "Life in Paris was quite uneventful when I left, with a few outward restrictions which French accept philosophically. "A general curfew order was imposed, first for 9 p.m., then at the Ecole Militaire and other Paris parade grounds.

"French police enter the cafes, etc., shortly before curfew, warning people to get home.

"The underground train and the bus services are much reduced and there are few cars on the streets.

"Early in the occupation, the Germans opened a mild propaganda campaign by posters, simultaneously introducing the death penalty for tearing or defacing these.

"But posters fixed during the day were always defaced and torn next morning.

"The favourite poster shows a handsome Nazi soldier sharing his food with French children.

"Daily at lunch time, a German infantry company marches down the Champs Elysees and goose-steps past the German headquarters in the Hotel Crillon, but especially north of the Loire.

"I also saw several trainloads of French negro troops going east without arms, probably destined for labour in Germany.

"The morale of the German troops is naturally very high since they feel 'on top of the interferes. Only the Paris police world' and expect quick victory are required to salute the German man officers.

"None the less, American correspondents brought from Paris scheduled as the twentieth man in to see the Paris occupation to land in England.

"The Germans are already showing uncut news reels of the Dunkirk battle, the capture of Rouen, etc., in French cinemas, and are not concealing the tragic consequences and gruesome details of bombings in France.

"Shots taken by cameras fixed in the noses of dive-bombers attacking British ships are the high spots of these shows, but the net effect on the French public is likely to be unfavourable for Germany.

"The French authorities have now been ordered to maintain French war prisoners in France, who, the French admit, number more than a million.

"No French people south of the Loire are now allowed to cross the boundary into the occupied area except railwaymen required to repair and operate the railway system, and certain key men in factories and administrative services.

"Currency exchange has been fixed at 20 francs for one paper mark in the occupied area, but the French are reluctant to change their money, hoping to get out through Marseilles or some other port.

"They slept out and lived from hand to mouth, not daring to speak to anyone for a week at a time for fear of detection. Money and were terribly dirty and footsore."

"A new paper, 'La Vie Nationale,' and other pro-Fascist organs have started an anti-Jewish campaign.

"Germans generally have not interfered with shops or private commerce, but I saw pictures from a gallery belonging to Segmann, the big Jewish art dealer, being removed by German troops.

FUNNY SIDE UP By Abner Dean



"Last week they pulled off more buttons than they could use, so they're giving some of them back!"

TEXT OF BRITISH TREATY WITH AMERICA

LONDON, Sept. 3 (Reuter).—It is officially announced in London that the Anglo-American Naval Treaty, signed in Washington yesterday, provides for immediate transfer to Britain of 50 United States destroyers.

Britain will make available to the United States on a 99-years lease certain naval and air facilities in British territory on the seaboard of the North American continent.

The notes accompanying the agreement make clear that the British Commonwealth and the United States have evolved, during the negotiations, a practical method of contributing materially and effectively to each other's defence requirements.

"Reuter" learns that British crews will bring the destroyers across the Atlantic.

"Friendship and Interest"

The text of the note from Lord Lothian, the British Ambassador, to Mr. Cordell Hull, U.S. Secretary of State, dated September 2, states that:

"In view of the basis of friendship and sympathetic interest of His Majesty's Government of the United Kingdom in the national security of the United States and their desire to strengthen the ability of the United States to co-operate effectively with other nations of the Americas in defence of the Western Hemisphere, His Majesty's Government will grant the United States freely and without consideration a lease for immediate establishment of naval and air bases and facilities for entrance thereto and protection thereof on the Avalon Peninsula and on the southern coast of Newfoundland and on the east coast and great Bay of Bermuda."

New U.S. Bases

The note continues that in view of the desire of the United States to acquire additional air and naval bases in the Caribbean and British Guiana and without endeavouring to place a monetary or commercial value upon many tangible and intangible rights and properties involved, His Majesty's Government will make available to the United States, for immediate establishment and use as naval and air bases at the following places:

The eastern side of the Bahamas, the southern coast of Jamaica, the western coast of Saint Lucia, the west coast of Trinidad, the Gulf of Paria, the island of Antigua and British Guiana within 50 miles of Georgetown.

In exchange the United States will transfer to the British Government military equipment one material.

To Pay No Rent

All the bases referred to in the preceding paragraph will be leased for a period of 99 years free from all rent and charges other than the mutually-agreed compensation to owners of private property.

The British Government in the leases to be agreed on will grant the United States all rights, power and authority within the bases leased and within the limits of territorial waters and air spaces in the vicinity of such bases necessary to provide access to them and the protection of them.

The exact location and bounds of the bases are to be determined by common agreement.

Britain is prepared immediately to designate experts to meet United States experts for this purpose.

Mr. Cordell Hull, in a message to Lord Lothian, gladly accepts the British proposals and declares that in consideration of the British declarations, "the Government of the United States will immediately transfer to His Majesty's Government 50 United States Navy destroyers generally referred to as the '1200 type'."

Roosevelt's Statement

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (Reuter).—President Roosevelt, in a message to Congress announcing the Anglo-American Agreement, said that it was not inconsistent in any sense "with our status at peace; still less is it a threat against any nation."

"It is an epochal and far-reaching act in preparation for continental defence in the face of grave danger. Preparation for defence is an inalienable prerogative of a sovereign state and under the present circumstances this exercise of a sovereign right is essential for the maintenance of our peace and safety."

"This is the most important action in the reinforcement of our national defence that has been taken since the Louisiana purchase (under which the United States acquired from Napoleon the great embryo French Empire west of the Mississippi)."

"Then as now considerations of safety against attack from overseas were fundamental. The value to the Western Hemisphere of the outposts of security is beyond calculation. The need for them has long been recognised by those primarily charged with the duty of chartering and organising our own national naval and military defence."

Mentions Canal

"They are essential to the protection of the Panama Canal, Central America and the northern portion of South America, Antilles, Canada, Mexico and our own eastern and Gulf of Mexico seaboard. Their

SOMEONE IS FULL OF THE JOYS OF LIVING



IT'S great to be alive and full of the joys of living. This photograph (of Diana Lewis, M.G.M. starlet) just comes from Hollywood, but it might well have been taken in almost any part of the world except where we no longer have our B.Y.T.'s, owing to the evacuation.

WILL WE USE NEW BASES?

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (Reuter).—The fact that Mr. Winston Churchill had reiterated, through Lord Lothian, that Britain would never surrender or sink the British Fleet led reporters to speculate whether the bases might one day be used by British warships.

President Roosevelt refused to discuss this, saying that he only assumed that the British Fleet would go wherever it was needed for defence.

Railway Line Dynamited

Pekin-Tientsin Attacked By Guerillas

PEKING, Sept. 3 (Reuter).—The Peking-Tientsin Railway was dynamited at two points by guerillas last night near Langfang.

The line was completely interrupted until 4 p.m. to-day.

A Japanese military spokesman confirms also that one freight train was damaged but there were no casualties.

No fighting is reported.

French Islands Throw Over Vichy Government

Pacific Groups Join de Gaulle

WELLINGTON, Sept. 3 (Reuter).—The French Pacific islands groups of Tahiti, Moorea and Paumotu, by 5,564 votes to 13, declared for General de Gaulle at a plebiscite held to decide the islands' attitude.

The administration of the islands is assumed by a provisional government pending the nomination of a new governor by General de Gaulle.

The news was announced here by the Prime Minister, Mr. Peter Fraser, who said he had received the information from Papeete, capital of Tahiti.

Appeal By Vichy

VICHY, Sept. 3 (UP).—In a radio broadcast to-day Marshal Petain appealed to French colonialists to remain loyal to France and to cease their dissidence.

"This message is one of truth and confidence. France, lost the war. Three fifths of our territory is occupied. She is preparing to pass a terrible winter and we must face very hard tasks. But her unity, forged by a thousand years of sacrifices and efforts, remains intact," he declared.

consequent importance in defence of the Hemisphere is obvious.

"For these reasons I have taken advantage of the present opportunity to acquire them."

The President enclosed in his message to Congress an opinion by the Attorney General, Mr. Robert H. Jackson, dated August 27, with regard to his authority to consummate the agreement.

It is stated here that no action of Congress will be necessary to put the agreement into effect.

British Crews Will Bring Ships Home Exchange Destroyers Are Ready To Leave

Greenland Hint

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (Reuter).—The Navy Department announced that the first eight of the 50 destroyers for Britain are at Boston and should be ready for delivery by next Friday.

They will be sent to Canada with their present crews, there to be taken over by British seamen.

The other destroyers will be ready when requested and will be in "operating condition."

It is also announced in Washington that Admiral Harold Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, has fulfilled legal requirements for disposing of the destroyers by certifying that the release of the vessels and the acquisition of the defence bases would strengthen rather than impair the nation's defence.

Ships Worth \$85,000,000

The Navy Department stated that the destroyers represented a current value of approximately \$85,000,000.

The first isolationist comment came from Senator Gerald Nye who, referring to the Attorney-General's view that the arrangement did not require Congressional action, declared: "This indicates that our leadership is already using dictatorial practices and ignoring laws and treaties in the name of emergency."

Senator Barkeley would fully approve the arrangement.

Further Steps Hinted

President Roosevelt dropped what appeared to be a hint that further history-making steps might be taken to provide additional distant bases to protect the Western Hemisphere.

Asked if the agreement might lead to the postulation that a base be established in Greenland, President Roosevelt replied that he thought the reporters should refrain from writing that it was a forerunner of anything else.

The President said the destroyers would be transferred to England reasonably soon.

Asked whether some of them were already en route, he replied that he would not say that and he did not know where they were at present.

He added that the United States could not, of course, deliver destroyers to England—a remark which was taken to imply that British or Canadian crews would man them.

The list includes Argentine pesos, Belgian Congo francs, Canadian dollars, escudos, Netherlands East Indies guilders, Netherlands West Indies guilders, Newfoundland dollars, Panamanian dollars, Philippine pesos, Swedish kronor, Swiss francs and United States dollars.

EMPIRE COUNCIL AT DELHI

Defence of Pacific

LONDON, Sept. 3 (UP).—Preparations are now being made for the important conference which will open October 27 at Delhi for the purpose of making the entire British Empire east of the Suez self-sufficient in war supplies.

Under Lord Linlithgow's Chairmanship, the conference will determine what measures, independent of the United Kingdom, will be necessary for providing munitions, provisions and war equipment which will be drawn from the British territories east of the Suez.

It is authoritatively explained that this became necessary following Italy's entry into the war which greatly increased the prospect of major military operations in the East and made the communications between the Mediterranean and the motherland more hazardous.

Unofficial commentators, however, also remark that the significance of these moves is not likely to escape the attention of Japan.

The conference will coincide with the arrival in India of a mission led by Sir Alexander Roger on behalf of the Ministry of Supply. He is now enroute to Delhi from London with a staff of experts.

Sir Alexander will advise on India's productive capacity on the proposed expansion of existing industrial plants in India and the creation of factories there, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Malaya, Burma, Hong Kong, Ceylon, Southern Rhodesia, Uganda and Kenya will be represented at Delhi.

America Strengthens Defence Industries

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (Reuter).—The House of Representatives' Military Committee has approved the amendment to the Conservation Bill permitting the Government to acquire on rental basis industrial factories for the production of defence materials.

The amendment was a substitute for the Senate provision authorizing the Government to condemn and take over and operate such factories.

STOCK EXCHANGE Closing Quotations Up

LONDON, Sept. 3 (Reuter).—The Stock Exchange to-day was quiet but steady, with Kamris attracting support both from the Cape and local sources.

The final stages saw increased interest in home industrials and the closing quotations were frequently a fraction higher. Gilt-edged finished from unchanged to slightly better. Well Street was firm.

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New Safe Slimming Method
praised by all

The following is one of the extreme cases of fatness which proves beyond a shadow of doubt how BonKora will reduce your weight and bulk to normal after all else fails, and improve you in appearance and in health at the same time. If you are merely "putting on weight," or are even twice as fat and heavy as you should be, Mrs. Frazer's letter will make interesting reading.

"I had been under the doctor's care for bad heart and liver. He advised me to reduce. I tried all sorts of remedies without result. Then a friend said she had taken BonKora and lost 20 lbs. in 5 weeks. I decided to try it. I lost 29 lbs. in 6 weeks. Reduced from 150 lbs. to 121 lbs. I feel 7 inches. Now wear a dress 3 sizes smaller."

My liver troubles, headaches and tired feeling have gone too. I feel full of pep!—Mrs. M. A. Frazer.

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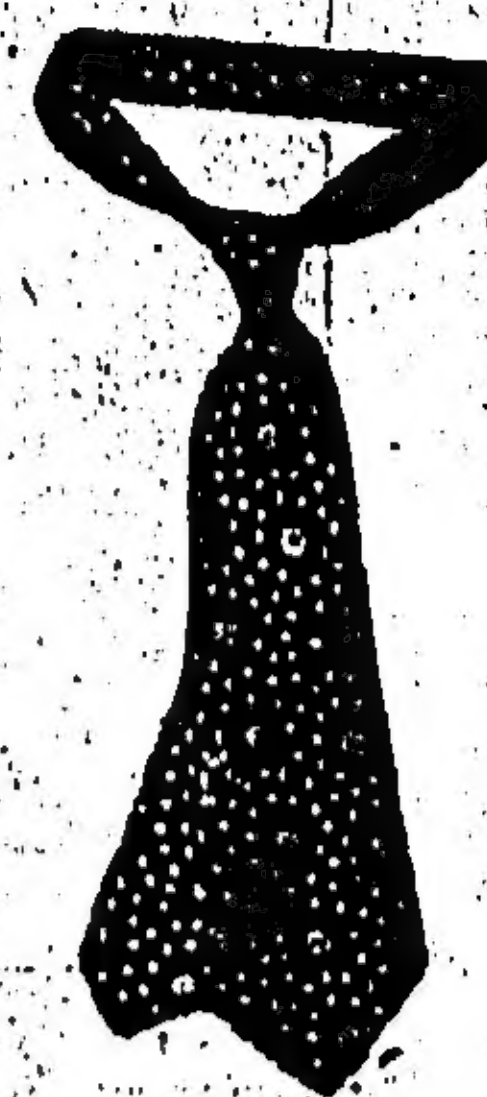
Our reputation for having the best selection for Ties is so well known that we need not stress it; except to say that we have gathered together the best from the leading manufacturers in London.

There are Cashmere, Palm Beach, Foulard and Poplin Silks in the newest designs.

Priced from \$4.00
Less 10% cash discount

HANDKERCHIEFS

to match or tone
from \$1.50



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QUEEN'S BLDG.,

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Crossword Puzzle

By LARS MORRIS

ACROSS													DOWN																							
1-Covers with moisture	2-Humor	3-Blame	4-Italian	5-Mistake shot from	6-How	7-Also	8-Chemical analysis	9-Clashes	10-Stationhouse for hay	11-Who moderates	12-Entertained royalist	13-Test	14-Start of burden	15-Vessel for bathing	16-Intermediate slave	17-Drugs in print	18-Like a true man	19-At all (Scottish)	20-Mocked at	21-Commander	22-Idiot wanderer	23-Norwegian rock	24-Muscle for raising	25-Pipe connection	26-Devoured	27-Type of chicken	28-Moved along in numbers	29-Tropical vines	30-Hobo (slang)	31-Small fish	32-Flask of wheat	33-Slippers by blow	34-Patience over steep	35-Nickname for Yale	36-Salutation for Virgin	37-Cravat

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65
66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91
92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104

INTERNATIONAL SHIELD GAME



Bernie Gosano (Portugal) safe at first during the Portugal-United States final for the International Shield. Balcerak is the first baseman.

Major Baseball

CINCINNATI
NOSE OUT
ST. LOUIS

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (UP).—Only two matches were played in the Major Baseball League to-day. In the National Circuit, the Cincinnati Reds consolidated further when they moved out the St. Louis Cardinals 4-3.

In the American League, the Detroit Tigers, who yesterday gave second place to the New York Yankees, sank further in the table when they were trounced by the Chicago White Sox 10-2.

Complete scores were:

NATIONAL LEAGUE

St. Louis	11	11	0
Batteries	McGee, Shoun	Padgett, Owen	
Cincinnati	4	7	0
Batteries	Hutchings, Guise	Beggs	
Wilson			

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Detroit	2	0	2
Batteries	Hutchinson, Newhouse	C	
Smith, Beata, Tebbels			
Chicago	10	11	0
Batteries	Knott, Tresh		

Around The Courses
PLANS FOR NEW KOWLOON
SITE ABANDONEDRifle Ranges To Be Put
To Very Full Use
Colony Championship Soon

(By "Birdie")

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Kowloon Golf Club held last Saturday settled in many minds the conjecture that had gathered around the prospects of that Club removing to a new site. It is greatly to be regretted that the project has to be abandoned, for not only was the site situated among some of the most beautiful scenery in Hongkong but the land itself was ideally contoured for golf.

It that wasn't a sufficiently disappointing blow to members, the President, Mr. F. C. Barry announced that the coming season was to be a most exacting one as regards the military use of the ranges, around and on which the Kowloon course is laid.

It was some months ago, however, that indications were that all was not going well with the prospective plans for their new course. The repairs and improvements to the course that have been made were more than what was to be expected to constitute "general" repair.

Drainage ditches running down the fairways were laid with pipes and covered in, new greens were laid and the course was lengthened. And the lay-out, as it is now, is a very good test of skill.

The course, too, at the moment, is playing very well, and in view of the cure that is being tendered, there is no reason why it should not continue to do so—but, only eight full Sundays will be available to golfers for the coming season from October to April. This, of course, is due to the greater plan for military training, and though the allowance is far from satisfactory to the golfers, they

realise that it is a condition that current events justify.

A TEMPERATURE of 92 degrees was recorded last Sunday, which was, as far as I can remember, the hottest day we have had this year. It was in that weather that the Happy Valley Championship was played. L. R. Andrews came through to the top with a score of 152, and was four strokes ahead of the second man, R. K. Collings.

It wasn't a brilliant score; the course record is 146 and was established by O. E. C. Martin in 1933, but it was, or should have been, sufficiently satisfying in view of the weather.

AND while talking of Championships, the Hongkong Amateur should be coming off in about two months' time.

Byron Nelson Beats
Sam Snead In P.G.A.
Championship Final

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (Reuter).—Byron Nelson today beat Sam Snead 1 up in the final of the American Professional Golfers' Association Championship, which was played over 36 holes. Nelson was 2 up at the end of the first round.

Bowls Championship

Further
Matches In
Open Singles

Further matches in the lawn bowls open singles championship were played yesterday, the scores in brief of which were:

AT KOWLOON C.C.

A. Moreton beat A. J. Coelho 21-13.
A. M. Holland beat J. E. Noronha 21-5.

AT KOWLOON F.C.

E. C. Fincher beat F. X. Soares 21-18.
H. White beat W. J. Burling 21-15.

AT KOWLOON B.C.C.

C. E. Marques beat A. J. J. J. 21-4.
F. Goodwin beat S. M. Rumjahn 21-8.

AT CRAIGENGOWER

C. Downman beat J. C. Atkin 21-16.

AT CRECETO

M. N. Hakusen beat A. Bower 21-8.

F. X. SOARES opened against E. C. Fincher with a 4 and a 1. It was a case of Fincher not having found the weight of the green, but after these two heads Fincher settled down and went into the lead, which he never again lost, with 3, 4, 2.

Two "possibles" in five heads! Fincher increased his lead to 12-7 and then 17-11 before Soares was able to recover, but it was the 3 on the 15th end that set Fincher in a winning position, for with the score 20-14 the all important single seemed but a moment away.

Soares, however, made a determined effort with two 2s on the next two heads and was then, too, within winning distance.

The 18th head, which proved the last, was a brilliant duel. Drawing well, Fincher laid his one, and despite the efforts of Soares to rest out the shot that single remained to promote Fincher to the Second Round of the Tournament.

Last Minute Win

Though the score of 21-18 would indicate that A. Moreton had matters more or less his own way against A. J. Coelho, such was not the case. The match was won over the last three heads only.

Moreton opened the scoring with a single and steadily increased his lead until on the 10th end the score in his favour was 10-4. Here, in a scoring streak that stretched over five heads—1, 2, 1, 1, 2—Coelho gained a one shot lead on the 15th head.

Moreton's 3 on the succeeding head, however, set Coelho back again, but the latter struggled to level terms and at 13-11 on the 18th head. A 2 on the 18th put Moreton into a lead of that margin, but the game was not over until the succeeding head when Moreton counted 3 and left himself requiring only three to win. A one and a 2 on the 21st and 22nd heads ended the game 21-13.

HOLLAND WINS

J. E. Noronha scored on only four of the 14 heads that were required by A. M. Holland to win 21-5. Holland drew consistently well and there was never any doubt as to who would emerge the winner.

To-day's Schedule

The programme of matches in the Open Singles to-day is as follows:

AT CIVIL SERVICE

V. Chittenden v. W. K. Way.
E. G. Post v. W. Gill.
C. S. Rosset v. A. A. Lewis.

Main condition for entry is that handicaps must be ten or under, and for entries from outside Clubs a fortnight's practice is provided on the Old and New Courses or the Royal Hongkong Golf Club, Fanling.

Not many people have had much opportunity for practice during the summer. The rain has seen to that. But there seems little likelihood of there being any further serious interference with golf, and there is yet another two months' before the championship is played.

Feb. 28/51.

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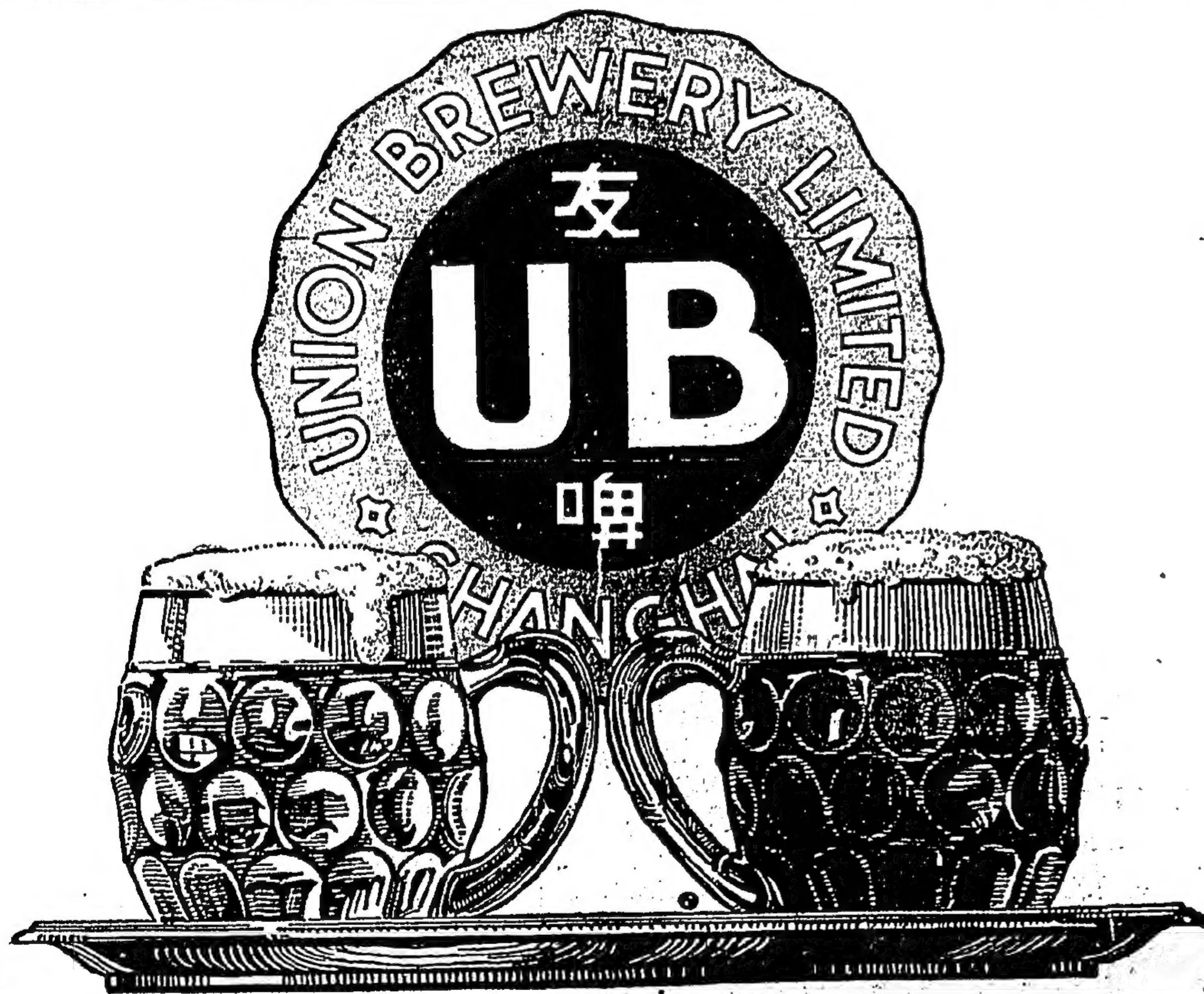
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2.230"	x	.0765" & 3/32" & 5/32"
2.235"	x	1/4" & 3/32"
2.275"	x	3/32" & 5/32"
2.3"	x	1/4", .177", 3/32", 5/32" & 3 mm
3 1/4"	x	3/32" & 5/32"
3.002"	x	2 3/4" min.
3 1/4"	x	1/4" & 5/32"
57 mm	x	2 mm & 3 mm
60 mm	x	2 mm & 4 mm
61 1/4 mm	x	3/32" & 5/32"
63 1/4 mm	x	3/32", 5/32" & 4 mm
65 mm	x	2.6 mm & 1/4"
69 1/4 mm	x	.177" & 3/32"

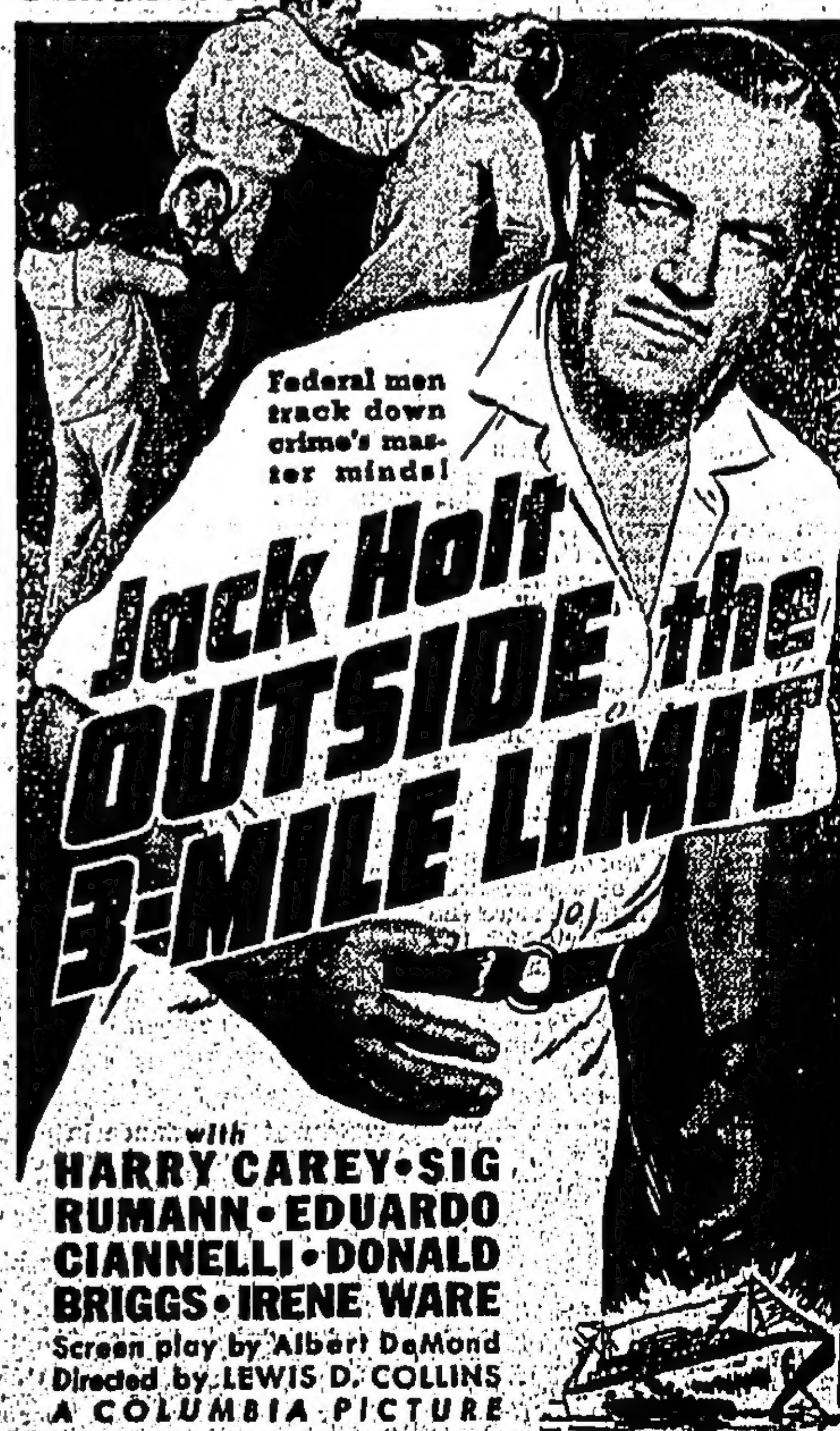
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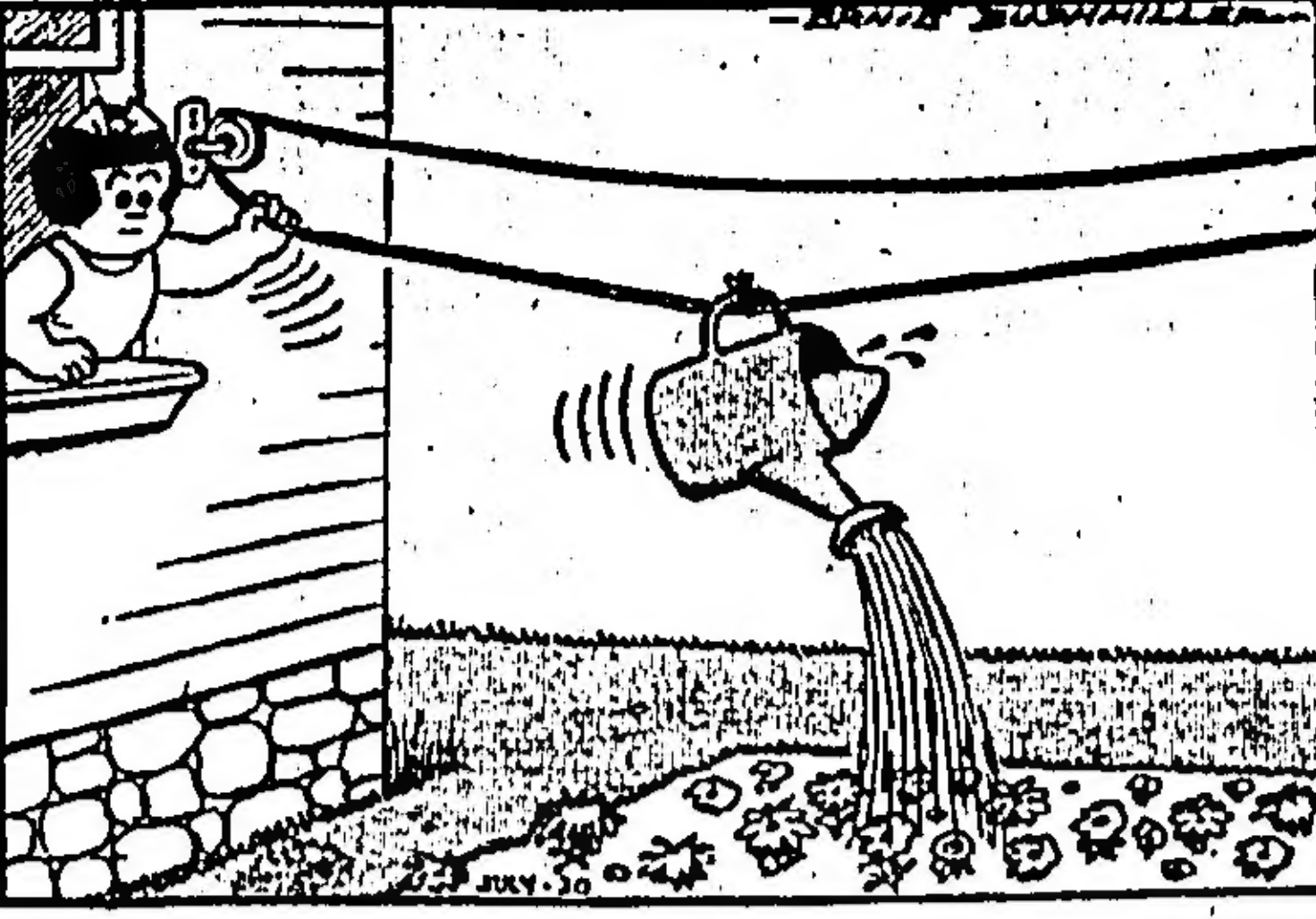
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NANCY



FULL STORY HAS JUST BEEN TOLD

ONE BRIGADE SAVED THE B.E.F. AT CALAIS

THE first full details of the British defence of Calais, which made possible the B.E.F. evacuation from Dunkirk, were revealed in London yesterday. The men who held the town for four days against two heavy armoured divisions did not realise at the time that by their gallantry they were saving the B.E.F.

The units concerned were battalions of the Rifle Brigade, 60th Rifles, Queen Victoria's Rifles and the Royal Tank Regiment.

The difficulties and dangers of the Brigade in its heavy task were enormously increased by the fact that their second vehicle ship, containing about three-quarters of their vehicles, equipment and ammunition could not be unloaded and steamed out of port without discharging, carrying wounded to England.

Trace Refused

On Sunday morning, May 26, after three days of heavy fighting against overwhelming odds, a flag of truce was passed through the British lines to the brigadier with a demand for immediate surrender. This was refused.

At 9 a.m. a heavy bombardment began, accompanied by almost incessant dive-bombing. The British defensive position and the inner town were reduced to a shambles and set in flames.

At about 4 p.m. the enemy were in possession of the whole of the docks area and had overpowered the remainder of the Rifle Brigade, who no longer had any position to hold. The Rifle Brigade HQ and a portion of the Queen Victoria's Rifles were captured at the same time, as were Rear-Brigade HQ.

Hindered by Refugees

Added to the difficulties of the Brigade from lack of water, equipment, ammunition and supplies there was the confusion arising from masses of refugees pouring into and out of the town, and the immense difficulties of controlling street fighting under such conditions.

The overwhelming superiority of the enemy both in numbers and metal never gave the Brigade a real chance. That they held the enemy for so long was a remarkable feat of arms.

Some of the British prisoners were marched on the Sunday night to the neighbourhood of Guines, and it was from there that an officer of the Queen Victoria's made good his escape to the coast north of Cap Gris Nez, where he secured a dinghy, rowed alone across the Channel, and was picked up a mile off the English coast by a drifter.

An officer of the 60th Rifles and two brigade staff officers also escaped from a column of prisoners near Hesdins, and, with seven French soldiers, got away in an old motorboat, being eventually picked up by a destroyer eight miles off Folkestone.

Neighbours Objected To Backyard Lion

MR. GEORGE THOMSON, of Tudor House, Cuckoo-hill, Pinner, Middlesex, keeps a lion in his back garden as a pet. Sometimes on Sundays, as many as 200 people come to have a look at it.

But Mr. Thomson's neighbours think the lion lowers the tone of their locality. Besides, they have an idea it might escape. Last year they petitioned the council for the removal of the lion—but Mr. Thomson won the day.

When war broke out A.R.P. personnel asked for rifles so the lion could be shot if it escaped. The Home Office rejected the suggestion.

Now Rota the lion has developed a roar—and Mr. Thomson is in trouble again. A summons has been issued against him because of the noise.

"Foreigners"

"It's a lot of nonsense," he said. "Rota is safely caged and quite harmless. As for the roar, isn't it time the lion roared."

"Rota is the only British animal in the neighbourhood apart from the bulldogs I keep."

"Other people round here keep foreign breeds like chows, pekings and alsatians—a regular Fifth Column of pets."

"Actually the lion roars only twice a day—about seven o'clock in the morning and ten at night. I doubt whether he can be heard three houses away. I shall fight the summons."

The enforcement inspector, Richard Holmes, said that Lady Graham used a book issued to a friend who had since gone abroad.

She had applied in her friend's name as well as her own for new books, attempting to make the writing on the two books appear different.

Cautioned, she said, "I crave indulgence not for myself but for my husband and two sons serving in his Majesty's Forces."

Dr. A. B. Granville of Chard, said that Lady Graham's mental bearing had been upset by a motor accident.

TRAINING CADRE
All members of the Training Cadre with the exception of members of the Essential Services group who have passed their Test of Elementary Training in rifle, it is notified, will parade on the square at Murray Barracks, Victoria, on Thursday, September 6, at 8.15 p.m. This order applies to those who normally parade in Kowloon.

Two Strange Sidelights On War

Baby Born In Bomb Shelter During Raid

DURING air raids over the Bristol Channel area a woman named Mrs. Ford gave birth to a baby in an Anderson shelter. The child, who has been named Sheila, and the mother, are both doing well.

In a district where six bombs were dropped people were once again saved from injury by their Anderson shelters. Iron spikes from railings were hurled against the shelters with tremendous force but failed to penetrate.

In widespread German air raids on Britain (some of them before it was dark) all the casualties—11 dead and 18 injured—were caused by a single raider which dropped bombs on a North-East Scotland town. All except three of the victims were women and children.

Blown Through Door

Mrs. Emmie Morgan had a terrifying experience during a raid in Wales. She was leaving the house for a shelter when a bomb exploded between two sets of bungalows. It blew her and her husband through the front door across the hall.

"We were almost blinded by sulphur and smoke fumes," she said, "and determined to get out of the house. As we got in the drive another bomb exploded somewhere in the back in the field behind us. It blew us right off our feet right into the centre of the road."

Read Books Of Jaule

But France Wouldn't Listen To Him

GENERAL DE GAULLE was not the only prophet without honour in the French Army.

The text-book in which he forecasted the new mechanised strategy was taken seriously by the Germans, who trained their army on many of its principles.

But it was comparatively neglected by the French. The same applies to the military philosophy of General Giraud, called in too late to save the Meuse situation, and taken prisoner by the Germans.

Giraud's maxim of warfare was very like Hitler's—"always attempt the impossible."

"Builds He A Road"

Once, in Morocco, he displayed its efficacy in striking style. His enemy was entrenched in an apparently impregnable position, on top of a steep mountain.

Giraud decided to build a road up the mountain. His engineers assured him that this was impossible.

"That is exactly why I intend to do it," replied Giraud. He dismissed the engineers, designed the road himself, on a sheet of paper, and asked for a detachment of the Foreign Legion.

Triumph

Working day and night, the Legionnaires built him his road.

Giraud's army marched up it, took the enemy in the rear, and captured their "impregnable" stronghold. The impossible had been achieved.

Such tactics led to the ultimate capture of Abd-el-Krim, for which Giraud was largely responsible.

Woman who Used Two Ration Books, is Fined

LADY (MABEL FRANCES) GRAHAM, of Chardstock, near Axminster, Devon, was fined £50 with costs at Axminster for obtaining a ration book by false representation and thereby obtaining an excess of rationed food.

The enforcement inspector, Richard Holmes, said that Lady Graham used a book issued to a friend who had since gone abroad.

She had applied in her friend's name as well as her own for new books, attempting to make the writing on the two books appear different.

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Police Reserve Orders Issued

Police Reserve Orders by the Hon. Mr. T. H. King, Commissioner of Police, state:

Chinese Company
Patrol Duty—Patrol duties will be carried out as ordered.

Indian Company
Patrol Duty—Patrol duties will be carried out as ordered.

Emergency Unit Reserve
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SS "President Garfield" OCT. 16

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A WOMAN FOR THE AGES!

ADDED ATTRACTION!
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SENSATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP FIGHT

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A THRILL-PACKED DRAMA OF THE WAR ON SPIES!
"CLOUDS OVER EUROPE"
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A Columbia Picture

JAPAN'S DEMAND Presents Ultimatum To Indo-China

Saloon, Sept. 3.
An official communiqué states that on Sunday Japan presented an ultimatum demanding passage for troops across Indo-China.

The ultimatum has been refused. Reuter.

Shanghai Action
Shanghai, Sept. 3.
The French censors refuse to accept queries to Indo-China regarding the alleged revolt there.—United Press.

Tokyo Statement
Tokyo, Sept. 3.
"There is absolutely nothing to it," said the Foreign Office spokesman, Mr. Suma, when questioned regarding the ultimatum.

Reports of the revolt in Indo-China are most meagre in Japan and it is believed that at present they are insufficiently clear to justify action by Japan.—Reuter.

50 DESTROYERS FOR AIR BASES

FROM PAGE ONE

made available to the United States in return for 50 destroyers.

Destroyers Described
The 50 destroyers which have been exchanged are about 20 years old, built either during or immediately after the world war. It is reported that they cost \$100,000,000 to construct.

They are capable of a speed exceeding 30 knots, have a displacement of 1,200 tons and carry crews of 125 men.

Each warship mounts four 4-in. guns, twelve 21-in. torpedo tubes, one anti-aircraft gun and some 50 machine guns.

They are chiefly valuable for their mobility in connection with laying depth charges which are rolled from the stern.

All 50 vessels have been recommissioned at naval bases, armed and overhauled and are being delivered to Britain "as is," which is understood to mean that they are fully armed and ready for action.

League Tennis
"B" Division
Civil Servants Trounced By Army 8-1

Civil Servants suffered an 8-1 defeat when they met the Army in the "B" Division of the Tennis League at Sookunpong yesterday.

At Sookunpong yesterday, 1. Agafuroff and J. A. Bendall offered the greatest resistance, but it was left to W. J. Skinner and R. Todd to win the only set for the C.S.C.C.

Scores were:
Col. Smith and Capt. Hyde beat 1. Agafuroff and J. A. Bendall 7-5, beat W. J. Skinner and R. Todd 6-2, beat B. Agafuroff and C. Sloan 6-1.

Col. Newham and Major Loch beat Agafuroff and Bendall 6-4, beat Skinner and Todd 7-5, beat Agafuroff and Sloan 6-1.

Sgt. Webb and Sgt. Denver beat Agafuroff and Bendall 6-4, beat Skinner and Todd 2-6, beat Agafuroff and Sloan 7-5.

C.R.C. BEAT S. CHINA
At King's Park C.R.C. beat South China 6-1.

Nazis Third-Degree Rumanian Leader
Nervous Breakdown
BUCHAREST, Sept. 3 (Reuter).—M. Manolescu, the Rumanian Foreign Minister, had a nervous breakdown after his brow-beating by the Nazis at Vienna. It is revealed in the Rumanian Press to-day.

The famous Vienna specialist, Dr. Otto Eisenschimmel, left Bucharest yesterday, after having accompanied M. Manolescu back from Vienna in the orders of Herr von Ribbentrop.

DUTCH MINISTER Resigns Because of Health
LONDON, Sept. 3 (Reuter).—It is stated on behalf of the Netherlands Government that the Netherlands Prime Minister and Finance Minister, Dr. de Geer, has resigned for reasons of health.

EMPIRE WILL NEVER TURN BACK, SAYS CALDECOTE
LONDON, Sept. 3 (Reuter).—The people of the British Empire have made up their minds and, God helping them, will never turn back, declares Viscount Caldecote, the Dominion Secretary, in a message given to "Reuter" on the anniversary

of Britain's entry into the war. Lord Caldecote adds that they stand together as one man and they follow words by deeds.

Canada, herself a mighty arsenal, has not been content to send arms. Her sons are coming in ever-increasing numbers to defend the right.

Australia and New Zealand, proud friends of justice, are not behind in their efforts. They daily win fresh glory on sea, land and in the air.

South Africa, youngest of the not been able to shake.

CONVICTS AT LARGE Take Hostages In Prison Escape

New York, Sept. 3.
About 34 convicts from an Arkansas prison farm escaped to-day after a gun battle in which one man was killed and several wounded.

Poses are now scouring the Mississippi States searching for them and two girls and a youth whom they kidnapped.

The convicts escaped from the Cummings Prison Farm, near Gould, after having secured sawn-off shot-guns and pistols. In the battle with the warders, a "trusty," Claud Martin, was killed and several prisoners wounded.

Once they were free the convicts broke up into groups, six of which held up a car driven by Frank Horstall and his wife near Gould. Detaining the couple as hostages they sped away in the car but had not crossed the State border before they crashed the car and abandoned it.

The Horstalls, who were not injured, repaired the car and continued to their home at Little Rock.

Shortly after the crash the convicts, who were sighted near Vanille Williams, 16, Ginda M. Diamond, 16, and Jerry Harrigan, 17, and commandeered it, but forced the girls and youth to accompany them.

Poses are seeking the fugitives who, it is believed, are headed for Natchez. According to the Louisiana Police, the convicts were sighted near Tallulah, 22 miles west of the Mississippi Vicksburg crossing. Barriers have been established at all the crossings.—United Press.

CANTON BAN Ships Not Allowed Owing To Cholera

The Japanese authorities in Canton have temporarily refused to allow any ships to arrive at that port from Hongkong and Macao, on account of cholera.

Swire agents for the river steamer Katsan, were advised by telegram yesterday.

The news of this ban was received on the eve of the Patscher's departure, as she was booked to carry nearly 1,500 passengers from Hongkong to Canton this morning.

It will be recalled that the steamer returned to the Colony on Monday after being detained for a month at Canton until the settlement of the dispute with the Japanese.

It is understood that the ban on sailing to Canton applies to all ships leaving the Colony.

ATHLETIC MEET TO CELEBRATE JAPAN ANNIVERSARY

TOKYO, Sept. 3 (Domei).—For the first time Manchukuo will dispatch its athletic delegates to Japan this autumn to participate in the Eleventh National Athletic Meet to be held at the Outer Garden of the Meiji Shrine.

In memory of the late Emperor Meiji the Great, in the 2,600th anniversary of the Japanese Empire.

This has been decided by the authorities of the Ministry of Public Welfare in response to Manchukuo's official request to participate in the Meet in view of its significant character.

Under the decision, Manchukuo will organise its delegation, including not only Manchurian but also White Russian athletes as well as Japanese residing in Manchukuo.

Japanese authorities are planning to make the Eleventh National Athletic Meet an epoch-making one in the celebration of the memorable year in the Empire's history.

LATE NEWS

New Hospital To Be Opened
St. Teresa's
St. Teresa's Hospital, first specially built private hospital in Kowloon, will be opened at 4 p.m. on September 14 by the Venerable Apostolic of Hongkong, the Right Rev. H. Valtorta.

The building, which is situated at 327 Prince Edward Road, almost opposite La Salle College, is of three storeys, with a ground floor which provides accommodation for 70 beds.

Sister quarters and out-houses are built in the garden beside the building.

Designed on up-to-date lines, the building will contain all modern surgical appliances. There are two operating theatres, a maternity room, first, second and third class rooms for patients, private rooms and wards, and an X-Ray office.

The Hospital has been built by the French Convent and will be run by the Sisters of that institution. The arrangements will be similar to St. Paul's Hospital at Causeway Bay, so that patients will be allowed to be treated by their own doctors.

HONGKONG RAINFALL
Rainfall at the Hongkong Botanic Gardens in August measured 28.39 inches. Rain fell on every day of the month except nine, and the fall was considerable on eight days. The beginning of the month was the wettest, 4.45 inches being recorded in the 24 hours up to 10 a.m. on August 2, and 4.05 during the following 24 hours. The gauge on August 23 measured 3.34 inches.

Air Raids On England Start Early

Wide Areas Chosen By The Germans

London, Sept. 3.
Widely separated areas were chosen for raids by isolated German pilots late last night and early to-day.

Again damage by high explosives and incendiary bombs was slight and the casualties, so far reported are relatively small.

Houses were damaged, but there were no casualties, when two screaming bombs fell in a residential London area early this morning, all the occupants being in the shelters.

Incendiary and high explosive bombs fell in the outskirts of the capital, causing a few minor fires.

The raiders were over various districts in south-east, south-west, north-east and north-west England, the Midlands and Wales, but in many cases only one or two bombs were dropped, demolishing huts, outhouses and damaging outlying cottages.

In a Midlands town a direct hit on a shelter killed two of six people inside. Several houses were also damaged.

In another Midlands town the fire brigade was kept busy by incendiary bombs. A south-eastern coastal town received a number of bombs following the dropping of flares by a single raider, severely damaging some shops, but it is believed there were no casualties. Fires caused by incendiary bombs were soon extinguished by sand and stirrup pumps.

Harmless Night Raids
London, Sept. 3.
The joint communiqué issued to-day by the Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security stated: "During last night enemy activity was widespread, but reports indicate that the general damage was slight. Towns in the Midlands appear to have been the main objectives of the enemy attack, but little damage was done by the few bombs which fell in town areas or by the far larger number dropped in out-lying districts."

Enemy aircraft also dropped bombs on several places in the outskirts of London on three south coast towns, and on widely-separated districts of South-east England and of the east and north-east coast. In a town in the north-west area damage was done to a number of houses and shops. In the London area very little damage has been reported. In a south coast town damage was done to houses and shops.

"Reports so far received from all other parts of the country indicate that no harm was done. The number of casualties resulting from these attacks in all areas was remarkably small."

Monday's British Losses
London, Sept. 3.
An Air Ministry communiqué issued to-day stated: "Final reports of yesterday's actions show that 20 of our aircraft were lost, but 10 of the pilots are safe."

Early Morning Challenge
London, Sept. 3.
British and German planes fought in the glare of searchlights in the dark hours of this morning as a new British night patrol took to the skies to join with anti-aircraft guns in keeping the German planes from with lands in the London area.

Only slight damage, such as minor fires and damage to gas mains, was done.

German bombs killed two of six occupants of an air raid shelter in a Midlands town which was attacked for the eleventh successive night.

Several houses were damaged in other Midlands sections.—United Press.

New Hospital To Be Opened

St. Teresa's

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MATINEES—20c-30c-40c EVENINGS—20c-30c-50c-70c-80c

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
THE MOST DRAMATIC PICTURE OF TO-DAY BRINGS MODERN PROBLEM TO SCREEN!

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Dine, Wine & Dance at CHANTECLER
178-179 NATHAN ROAD, KOWLOON. TEL 50021.

SALVATION ARMY MEN PREMIER TO SPEAK
London, Sept. 3.
Commissioner Frank Barrett, Chief of the Salvation Army in France, who is in Paris, has been interviewed. The Salvation Army representative in Holland, Lieut.-Col. H. B. Elstall, has also been interviewed.—Reuter.

Mr. Churchill, will make a statement on the war situation when the House of Commons reassembles on Thursday. A brief debate may follow.—Reuter.

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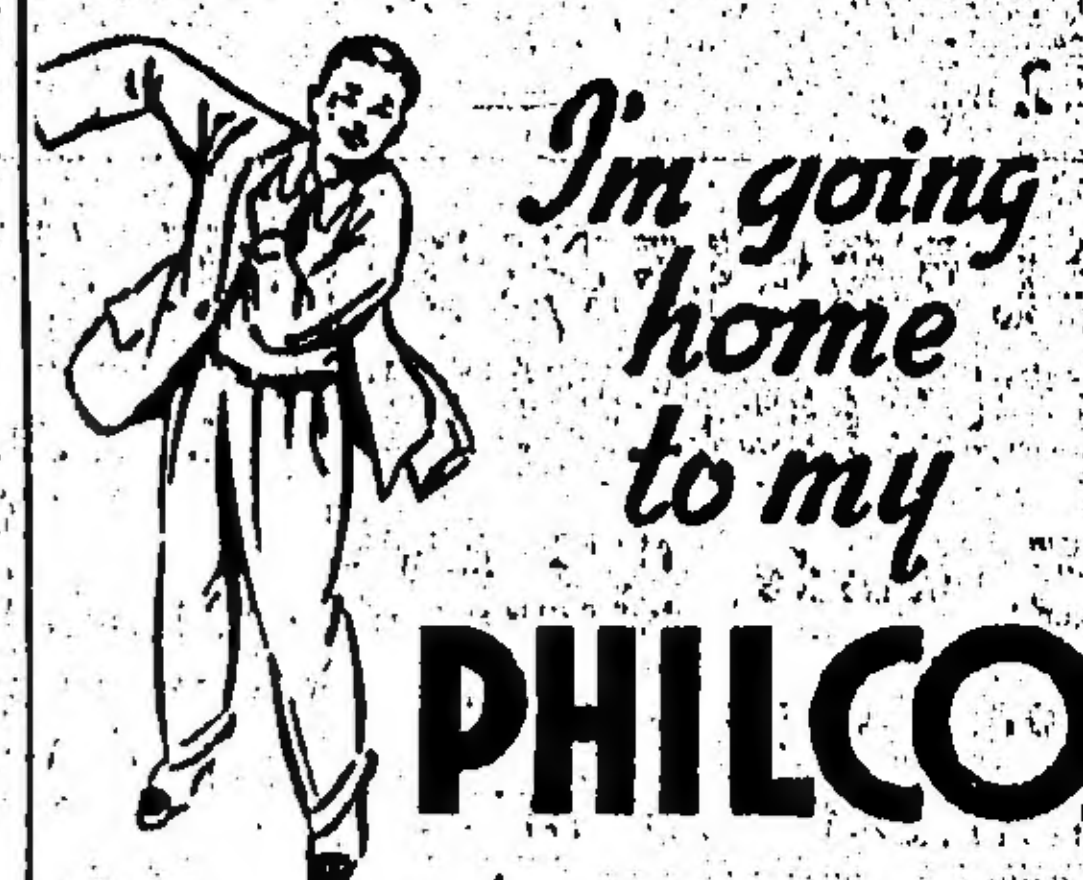
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50 DESTROYERS FOR AIR BASES PACT SIGNED BY U.S.-BRITAIN

NEW BASTIONS OF DEFENCE IN THE ATLANTIC

By J. EDELSTEIN

"United Press" Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 3 (UP).—PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, ASSUMING UNPRECEDENTED PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY, TODAY THREW A MIGHTY SEGMENT OF UNITED STATES NAVAL POWER INTO BRITAIN'S BALANCE IN RETURN FOR NEW BASTIONS OF DEFENCE IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

He advised Congress that the United States was giving Great Britain 50 destroyers in exchange for naval and air bases at New Antigua and British Guiana.

ON 99 YEARS LEASE

The leases will be for 99 years, while the boundaries and necessary defences will be determined by common agreement. For this purpose Britain is naming experts immediately.

It was revealed by the State Department to-day that Mr Winston Churchill has pledged that Britain will never surrender or scuttle the British fleet in the event of the British Isles being conquered.

POSSESSION IN FEW DAYS

It is officially declared that the agreement to exchange 50 destroyers for naval and air bases will not require Congressional ratification nor approval by Parliament.

Mr. Cordell Hull declared that Britain would take possession of the warships within the next few days.

CALAIS BOMBED

Terrific Assault
By The R.A.F.

By EDWARD BEATTIE
UNITED PRESS STAFF
CORRESPONDENT

AT A SOUTHEAST COAST TOWN, SEPT. 3 (UP).—For over half an hour this afternoon the heaviest gunfire I have heard at Dover rolled across the English Channel from the French shore.

It was punctuated by heavier explosions, apparently from bombs, in another surprise raid by the Royal Air Force on German gun positions and troop concentrations.

The explosions began around Calais and gradually spread until they must have covered 20 miles of the coast.

The detonations died away 16 or 18 times, but sprang up again as the bombers apparently returned to their objectives.

Coincidental with the first anniversary of England's declaration of war, Dover had its quietest day for a long time.

President Roosevelt, in disclosing his diplomatic initiative to Congress, labelled the step as the "most important action for the reinforcement of our national defence since the Louisiana purchase."

The President also mentioned the clamour which is certain to arise from the isolationists, pacifists and anti-British circles by observing "this is not inconsistent in any sense with our status of peace."

Why Action Was Taken

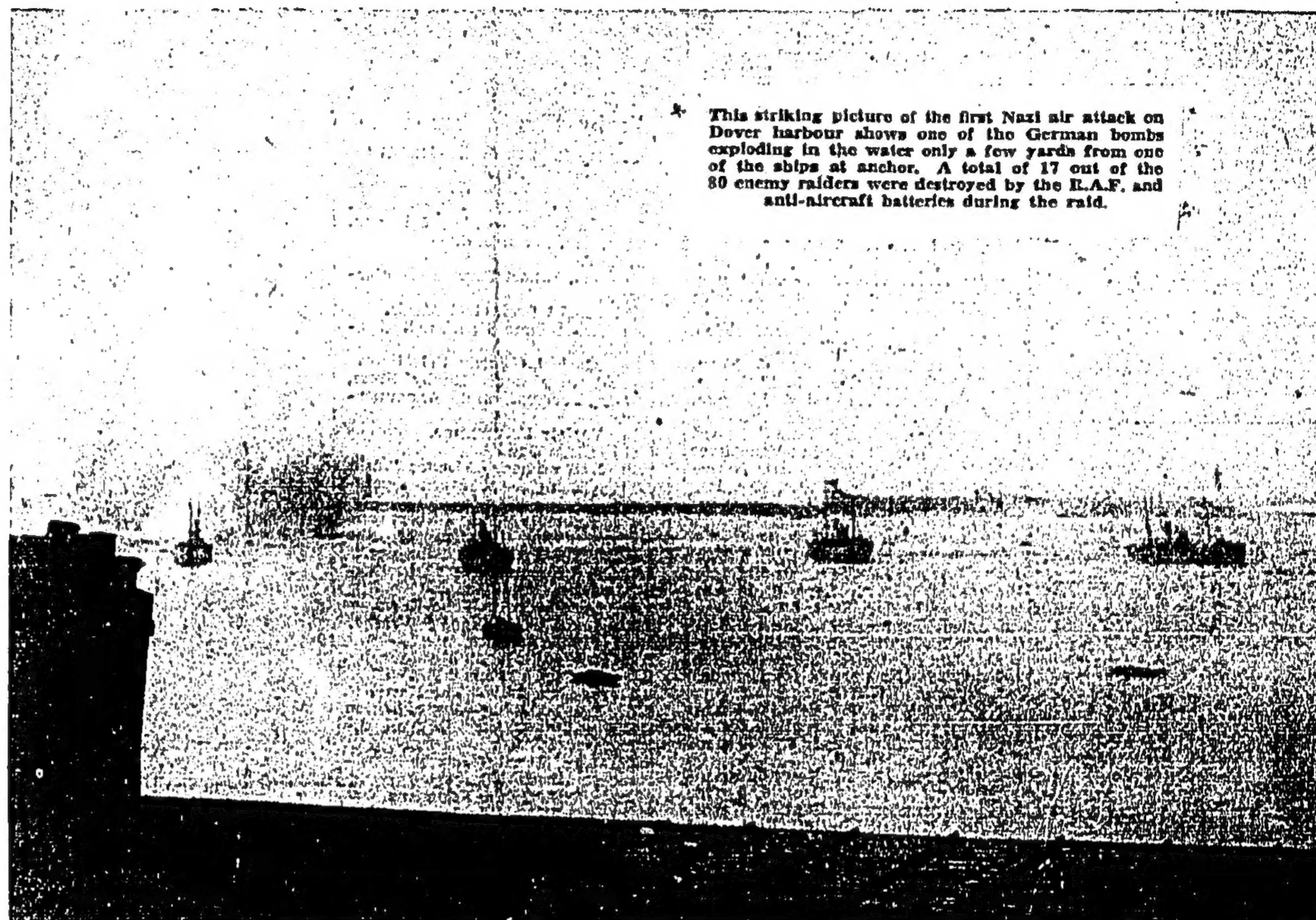
Thus the United States has declared to the whole world that she has not changed her neutral status, but is recognising what President Roosevelt termed a "grave danger" to hemispheric security. The United States has taken action to reinforce the outposts of the hemispheric defence by establishing bases along the west Atlantic and Caribbean frontiers stretching from Newfoundland to Bermuda, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Jamaica and Antigua.

The exchange of notes between Britain and the United States contained no indications as to exactly what bases would specifically be built, nor where, but they made available virtually all British possessions in the western hemisphere for sites as semi-hemispheric defence outposts.

The Bermuda and Newfoundland bases are fairly certain to have priority, which, with the base at Trinidad would be converted into first line aviation centres.

The two former were offered to the United States "freely and generously" without compensation, while Trinidad

TURN to Page 2, Column Six



This striking picture of the first Nazi air attack on Dover harbour shows one of the German bombs exploding in the water only a few yards from one of the ships at anchor. A total of 17 out of the 80 enemy raiders were destroyed by the R.A.F. and anti-aircraft batteries during the raid.

BORDER CLASH

Rumanians Fight
Hungarians

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

CLUJ, SEPT. 3 (UP).—A High Rumanian authority to-day stated that 80 Rumanian soldiers and peasants and 100 Hungarian soldiers were killed in a terrific fight between the villages of Negrest and Certeze last night in the Salul Mare district, south of the Rumanian-Soviet border.

High Rumanian officials at Cluj regard the fight as an isolated incident and have not changed their conviction that Rumanian resistance is continuing to abate.

A local resident said that Hungarian troops entered Transylvania in the extreme north above Sighet, but had not yet reached Sighet proper.

Berlin Anxiety

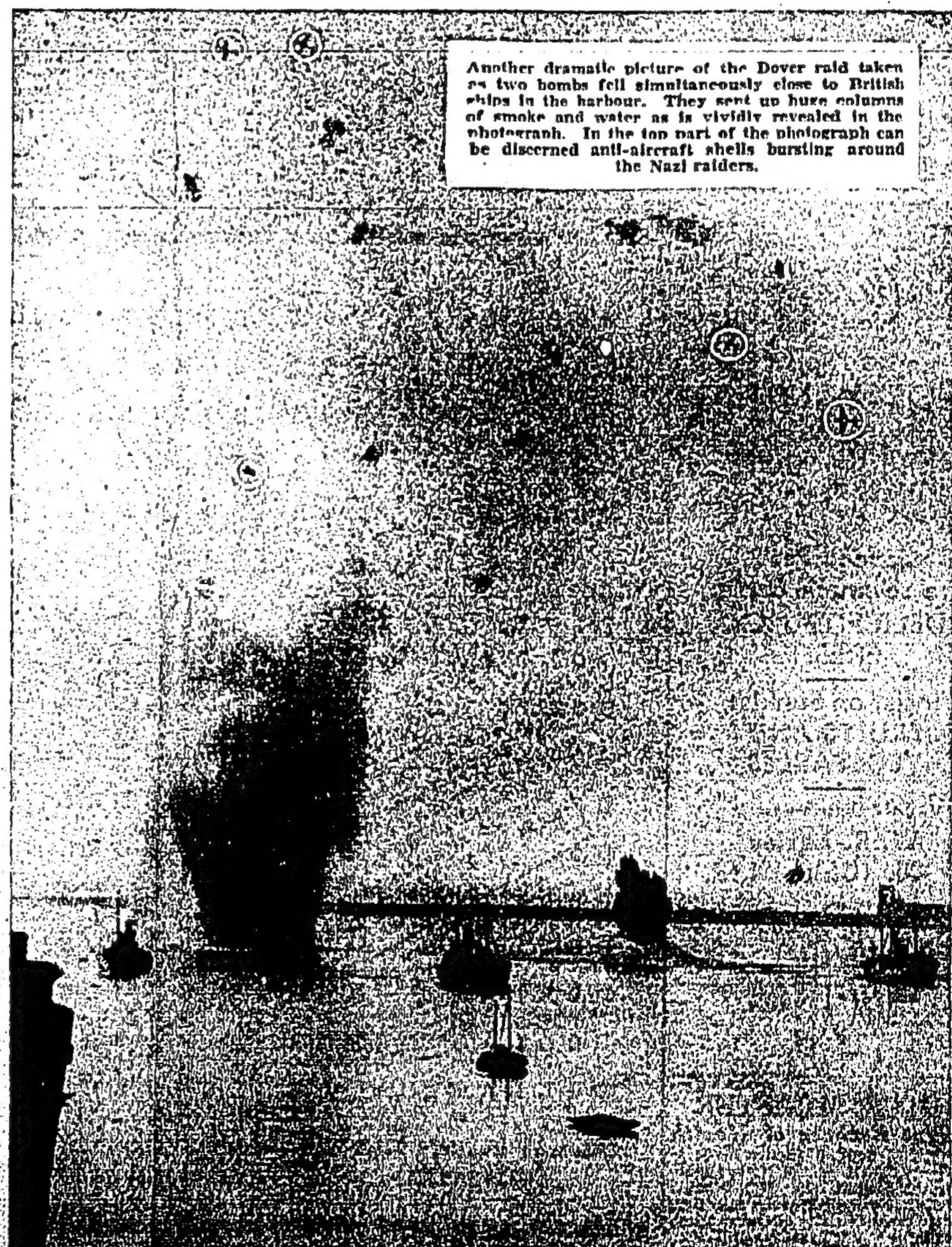
LONDON, SEPT. 3 (REUTER).—Great anxiety is being expressed in Berlin over the refusal of the people of that section of Transylvania ceded to Hungary to accept the Axis award.

Threats are being circulated from Germany that if there are any more demonstrations against the German minority there, the Reich will send troops to protect them.

LATEST

See Back Page For
Further Late News

Dramatic Pictures of Nazi Raid on Dover



Another dramatic picture of the Dover raid taken as two bombs fell simultaneously close to British ships in the harbour. They sent up huge columns of smoke and water as is vividly revealed in the photograph. In the top part of the photograph can be discerned anti-aircraft shells bursting around the Nazi raiders.

NASTY REBUFF FOR NAZI PLANES

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, SEPT. 3 (UP).—During to-day's raids, formations of German bombers, escorted by hordes of fighting planes, made the most determined and extensive attempts to pierce the British defences.

In each case they encountered withering anti-aircraft barrages and solid blocks of British fighting planes.

The raiders could do nothing but turn back, six of their number being brought down.

It is estimated that at least 200 Nazi bombing and fighting planes participated in the attack.

At half past three to-day it was officially announced that 23 German planes had been destroyed, and that 15 British machines were missing, although eight of the pilots are safe.

50 On Monday

A "Reuter" message says that it is known that a further eight enemy planes were shot down by A.A. fire making the total for Monday up to 50.

According to "Domei" it is officially declared in London that in the first year of the war the Germans lost 1,848 planes, including 1,732 shot down by our fighters and another 100 brought down by anti-aircraft guns.

Nearly half of the 1,848 were shot down during August.

During the year R.A.F. pilots have flown 17,000,000 miles, which is equivalent to 700 times the circumference of the equator.

More Defence Successes

LONDON, SEPT. 3 (REUTER).—It is officially announced that it is now established that two more enemy aircraft have been shot down to—TURN to Page 2, Column Six

ATTACK ON KING CAROL

Special to the "Telegraph"

NEW YORK, SEPT. 3 (Domei).—Three assassins made an unsuccessful attack on King Carol of Rumania when they broke through the heavily guarded Palace and fired seven shots towards the brightly lighted windows, says "Associated Press" reports from Bucharest.

It is further reported that one would-be assassin was killed and the others arrested.

Premier's Appeal

Another report from Bucharest says that the Premier, M. Ion Gigurtu has issued a proclamation to those Rumanians who are protesting against the Vienna decision, appealing to them to maintain peace and order and to have confidence in the Government.

The Premier declared: "We Rumanians cannot possibly jeopardise the existence of the State for a gesture which might cause Rumania's breakdown. Thanks to the guarantees given us, we can now begin with the reconstruction of Rumania."

Iron Guard Coup Fails

BUCHAREST, SEPT. 3 (UP).—An attempted coup by the Iron Guard failed to-night.

It is reliably stated that the shots fired were to be the signal to set off a coup throughout the nation, but they were not directed at King Carol.

Japanese Indo-China Decision Reported

According to a report received in Hongkong the Japanese have now informed the French that they will land their troops for passage across Indo-China on September 6.

It is stated that the Governor-General of Indo-China referred the Japanese ultimatum demanding the passage of troops to the Vichy Government. The Vichy Government's reply was evasive and Vice-Admiral Decoux asked the Japanese for an extension of the time for consideration.

The Japanese, however, replied that there was nothing further to discuss and declared that they will move their troops on the above date.

This report follows the Reuter despatch from Saigon yesterday stating that an official communique issued on Sunday says that Japan had presented an ultimatum.

Latest Developments

SHANGHAI, SEPT. 4 (UP).—Related authoritative dispatches just TURN to Page 2, Column Six

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The Hongkong Telegraph Tenth Annual Amateur Photographic Competition

June—September, 1940.
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1st Silver Cup. 2nd \$30.
3rd \$20. 4th \$12.50.

SECTION TWO

Portraits: Informal Close-ups; Human Studies.

1st Silver Cup. 2nd \$30.
3rd \$20. 4th \$12.50.

SECTION THREE

Still Life and Table Top Studies.

1st Silver Cup. 2nd \$30.
3rd \$20. 4th \$12.50.

SECTION FOUR

(Craftsmen's Section)

The whole of the work entailed in the production of every entry must have been done by the competitors who will be required to make a declaration to this effect. Each entry must have pasted on the back a special entry form obtainable on application from the Hongkong Telegraph or from the Hon. Secretary, Hongkong Photographic Society. Subjects at the discretion of competitors.

1st Silver Cup. 2nd \$30.
3rd \$20. 4th \$12.50.

RULES

The following Rules will govern the Competition:

- 1.—The Competition is confined exclusively to amateur photographers.
- 2.—No employee or member of any firm in the photographic trade is permitted to compete.
- 3.—The prizes will be awarded to the competitors sending in what are adjudged to be the best photographs in each Section. Each entry must be accompanied by a form which will be published during the period of the Competition, and which must be pasted on back of entry.
- 4.—The right to publish any or all of the entries is reserved to the Hongkong Telegraph.
- 5.—All photographs entered must have been taken in the Colony of Hongkong. Photographs which have been already entered in other Competitions are ineligible.
- 6.—No responsibility will be accepted for non-delivery of, loss of, or damage to entries.
- 7.—All entries to be either black, sepia, or toned pictures, and must be mounted. Coloured photographs are ineligible.
- 8.—Pictures submitted in sepia tones should be accompanied by a smaller print in black and white.
- 9.—No picture to be entered in more than one Section.
- 10.—Mounts to be only white or cream, must be of the following sizes:—10x12, 16x20.
- 11.—No correspondence will be entered into in connection with the Competition.
- 12.—Members of the Staffs of the Hongkong Telegraph and the South China Morning Post are not permitted to compete.
- 13.—The decision of the Judges shall be final.
- 14.—At the conclusion of the Competition, entries will be returned to competitors on application at the Telegraph offices within seven days.

ENTRY FORM

NAME

SECTION

ADDRESS

Please use block letters and paste this on back of each entry in sections 1, 2 and 3.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

H.K.V.D.C. TRAINING CADRE

"All members of the Training Cadre with the exception of members of the Essential Services group who have passed their Test of Elementary Training in rifle will parade on the Square at Murray Barracks, Victoria, on Thursday, 5th September, 1940, at 5.15 p.m. This order applies to those who normally parade in Kowloon.

2nd Lt.

The Royal Scots,

Assistant Adjutant, H.K.V.D.C.

FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

What to do to help a child

Anyone knowing of a child who has been assaulted, neglected, or ill-treated in a manner likely to cause unnecessary suffering or injury to health, or knowing of a parent who is seeking advice on any matter concerning a child, would be doing an act of kindness by communicating at once with—
The Hon. General Secretary, H.K.S.P.C., Old City Hall.
The Inspector, 49, Pokfulam Road, at floor.
The Inspector, 82 Stone Nullah Lane, 2nd floor.
The Inspector, 12, Sai Yung Choi St. Kowloon.
The Inspector, 52, Argyle St. Kowloon.
All further steps will be taken, and expenses borne, by the Society. The Informant's name will be kept strictly private, except in cases where malice is proved.

Every Room KLEENEX DISPOSABLE TISSUES

Always have a box handy. Kleenex has hundreds of uses.

WHITE PEACH GUMBY ORCHID

Independent as a handkerchief during colds. Soft and absorbent. Checks the spreading of germs.

PEAS SUN-KIST

Canned Peas are so much better DELIGHTFULLY FRESH

Insist on Sunkist FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Sole Distributors W. R. Loxley & Co. (China) Ltd.

DUTCH MINISTER Resigns Because of Health
LONDON, Sept. 3 (Reuter).—It is stated on behalf of the Netherlands Government that the Netherlands Prime Minister and Finance Minister, Dr. de Geer, has resigned for reasons of health.

POST OFFICE

The attention of correspondents wishing to send letters by post to enemy countries or to enemy-occupied territory is invited to General Notification No. 947 in the Government Gazette of 23rd August, 1940. Small Packet Post to all countries is suspended.

OUTWARD MAIL TIMES

Registered and Parcel Mail are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day. When mails are advertised to close after 9 p.m., Registered and Parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m.

INWARD MAILS

Air Mail by "Pan American Airways Direct Service"—San Francisco
Sat. 27th August. Sept. 4.
Cebu and Manila. Sept. 4.
Australia and Manila. Sept. 4.
Sandakan. Sept. 4.
Air Mail by "Imperial Airways Service"—Sept. 6.
U.S.A. and Manila—(San Francisco date, 14th August). Sept. 8.

OUTWARD MAILS

Wednesday, Sept. 4
Manila, Batavia and Sourabaya 2.30 p.m.
Air Mail for Manila, Guam, Honolulu, U.S.A. and Europe via "Pan American Airways and Transatlantic Services." K.F.O.

Reg. Sept. 4, 5.00 p.m.
Ord. Sept. 4, 5.30 p.m.
G.P.O. Sept. 4, 5.00 p.m.
Ord. Sept. 4, 7.00 p.m.

Thursday, Sept. 5
Swatow 1 p.m.

U.S.A. Central and South America and "United Kingdom via San Francisco (No parcels for Canada)." G.P.O. and K.F.O.

Parcels Sept. 5, Noon.
Reg. Sept. 5, 12.45 p.m.
Ord. Sept. 5, 1.30 p.m.

Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Central and South America and "United Kingdom via San Francisco (No parcels for Canada)." G.P.O. and K.F.O.

Parcels Sept. 6, 4 p.m.
Reg. Sept. 6, 5 p.m.
Ord. Sept. 6, 5.30 p.m.

Friday, Sept. 6
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, U.S.A., Canada, Central and South America and "United Kingdom via San Francisco (No parcels for Canada)." K.F.O.

Parcels Sept. 6, 4 p.m.
Reg. Sept. 6, 5 p.m.
Ord. Sept. 6, 5.30 p.m.

Straits, Ceylon, India, East and South Africa and United Kingdom G.P.O. and K.F.O.

Parcels Sept. 6, 5 p.m.
Reg. Sept. 7, 9.45 a.m.
Ord. Sept. 7, 10.30 a.m.

Saturday, Sept. 7
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa 10.30 a.m.

Air Mail for "Imperial Airways Service" to Durban and thence by Sea Service to United Kingdom G.P.O. and K.F.O.

Reg. Sept. 7, 5 p.m.
Ord. Sept. 7, 5.30 p.m.
G.P.O. Sept. 7, 5 p.m.
Ord. Sept. 7, 5.30 p.m.

Sunday, Sept. 8
Sandakan
*Subscribed Correspondence Only.

Exchange At A Glance

SELLING	
T.T. London	1/2 1/4
Demand London	1/2 1/4
T.T. Shanghai	410
T.T. Singapore	52 1/4
T.T. Japan	93 1/4
T.T. India	82 1/4
T.T. U.S.A.	22
T.T. Manila	44
T.T. Batavia	41 1/4
T.T. Bangkok	149 1/4
T.T. Saigon	95 1/4
T.T. France	Nom.
T.T. Switzerland	95
T.T. Australia	1/5 1/4

BUYING	
4 m/s L/C London	1/3 1/4
4 m/s D/P London	1/3 1/4
4 m/s L/C U.S.A.	23
4 m/s France	Nom.
30 d/s India	84 1/4
U.S. Cross rate in London	4.02 1/2
U.S. Cross rate in N.Y.	4.03 1/4

RADIO

ZBW, 355 metres (845 k.c.) and 31.49 metres (9,520 kilo-cycles)

Talk by Sir R. Vansittart Relayed from London

Broadcast by Z. B. W. on a Frequency of 845 k.c.s. and on Short Wave from 1-2.15 p.m. and 8-11 p.m. on 9.52 m.c.s. per second.

H. K. T. 12.15 p.m. Short Service of Inter-cession.

12.30 Light Orchestral Music.

1.00 Local Time Signal and Weather Report.

1.03 Musical Comedy Selections.

1.30 Reuter and Rugby Press.

Weather Forecast and Announcements.

1.45 Variety Programme.

11.15 Close Down.

6.00 Half an hour of Dance Music.

6.30 Closing local Stock Quotations.

6.32 Excerpts from Gilbert and Sullivan's "The Yeomen of the Guard"; "The Pirates of Penzance."

7.00 A Programme of Light English Music.

7.30 London Relay—The News.

8.00 Local Time Signal, Weather Report and Announcements.

8.03 Compositions of Mendelssohn.

8.34 Gounod's "Faust" Act II.

9.00 London Relay—The News.

9.15 London Relay—Reproduction of talk by Sir R. Vansittart on the Anniversary of the Outbreak of War.

9.45 The Royal Command Performance, Albert Hall, 1938.

10.00 Light Opera Selections.

10.18 Light Variety Programme.

11.00 Close Down.

GIVEN EXTRA PAY

LONDON, Sept. 3 (Reuter).—Netherlands sailors were given an extra 2/6 pay on Saturday last in honour of their Queen's birthday.

It is now learned that most of them have asked their captains to give the money to local Spitfire funds as a mark of their gratitude to the R.A.F.

WAR PLANE FUND

LONDON, Sept. 3 (Reuter).—A fund to buy a fighter plane has been started by the staff of the India Posts and Telegraphs.

The fund was opened by the Director-General. It will be used to buy a plane which will be named after the department.

The Fifth Column

Walls Have Ears

SEVERE RAIDS

R.A.F. Busy Over Germany

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH" LONDON, Sept. 3 (UP).

—The Royal Air Force heavily bombed new targets in Germany and Italy last night.

Official reports show that dynamite works at Schlebusch, northeast of Cologne and the important railway junctions of Sanpier de Arena at Genoa were among the targets.

Long-range German gun emplacements at Glinzer in France were also bombed.

The Bayer explosives works near Cologne were subjected to an intense raid, while other objectives attacked were the important Dortmund-Ems Canal and the Bosch ignition and plug works at Stuttgart and Port Lorient.

Attack on Calais?

LONDON, Sept. 3 (Reuter).—Heavy explosions and distant gunfire in the direction of Calais and Boulogne were heard by people in Kentish coast towns this evening.

It is believed that the R.A.F. was making surprise attacks on the guns and shipping in the vicinity of these ports.

JAPAN INDO-CHINA DECISION

FROM PAGE ONE

received from Saigon disclose an Indo-China decision announced that the Governor General on September 1 was advised from Vichy of the conclusion of a Franco-Japanese agreement according to the Japanese "certain military privileges, under conditions which the French Government would specify and which would then become the subject of negotiations between the French and Japanese military officials in Indo-China.

The communiqué said that without awaiting for the negotiations, the Japanese military mission insisted that the agreement be signed before mid-night on September 3, granting the right of passage across Indo-China without previous discussion and under conditions that were irreconcilable with the French Government's stipulations.

A meeting of the Indo-China Government was held on September 2 and decided that Indo-China was unable to accept the terms of the ultimatum. Meanwhile, the French authorities in the Shanghai French Concession have placed barbed wire around it at almost all cross streets in the Concession and have also doubled the size of the police patrols.

Officials declined to disclose whether this is part of the anti-rumor campaign or is connected with the Indo-China situation.

STOP PRESS

So "Talk About Tiger Instead"

50 DESTROYERS FOR AIR BASES

FROM PAGE ONE

and the other bases and sites are made available to the United States in return for 50 destroyers.

Destroyers Described
The 50 destroyers which have been exchanged are about 20 years old, built either during or immediately after the world war. It is reported that they cost \$100,000,000 to construct.

They are capable of a speed exceeding 30 knots, have a displacement of 1,200 tons and carry crews of 125 men.

Each warship mounts four 4-in. guns, twelve 21-in. torpedo tubes, one anti-aircraft gun and some 50 calibre machine guns. However, they are chiefly valuable for laying depth charges which are rolled from the stern.

All 50 vessels have been recommissioned at naval bases, armed and overhauled and are being delivered to Britain "as is," which is understood to mean that they are fully armed and ready for action.

REBUFF FOR NAZI PLANES

FROM PAGE ONE

day by our fighters, making the total 25.

Complete Failure

LONDON, Sept. 3 (Reuter).—The German air force failed in any way to weaken British fighter opposition in two attempts to pierce the defences in south-east England to-day, says the Air Ministry news service.

The objectives of the two big attacks appear to have R.A.F. aerodromes.

This morning's attack was carried out by about 250 machines which flew up the Thames Estuary.

In the second attack 100 to 150 planes participated.

During the morning raid, the newly-formed Czech squadron of the R.A.F. "shot down" another seven German planes, bringing its total to 16 with the loss of only one Czech pilot.

BANKS

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1821.
Paid-up Capital £2,000,000.
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £2,000,000.
Reserve Fund £2,000,000.

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25, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4.

Sub-Agencies in London:
117/119, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3.
West End Branch:
14/16, Cockspur Street, S.W. 1.
Manchester Branch:
13, Mosley Street, Manchester, 2.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
Alor Star, Amoy, Bangkok, Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Hongkong, Kobe, Kuala Lumpur, Malacca, Penang, Singapore, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for One Year or shorter periods in Local or Other Currencies at rates which will be quoted on application.

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS also opened in Local Currency and Sterling with interest allowed at rates obtainable on application.

The Bank's Head Office in London undertakes Executor & Trustee business, and claims recovery of British Income Tax overpaid on assets which may be ascertained at any of its Agencies and Branches.

R. A. CAMIDGE, Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office—15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital £1,000,000.
Subscribed Capital £1,000,000.
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000.
Reserve Fund and Profit £1,234,000.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND and MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES—
Bangkok, Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Hongkong, Kobe, Kuala Lumpur, Malacca, Penang, Singapore, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

HONGKONG BRANCH
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

TRUSTS AND EXECUTORSHIP UNDERTAKEN.

Current Accounts opened in Local Currency and Fixed Deposits received in Local Currency at rates which may be ascertained on application.

D. DENSON, Manager.

H. K. Stock Market

The following quotations were issued on the Hongkong Stock Market this morning.

BANKS

H.K. Banks (Lon.) £1280 b.

H.K. Banks (H.K.) £70 n.

Chartered £71 n.

Mercantile, A. & B. £20 1/2 n.

Mercantile, C. £11 1/2 n.

East Asia £72 n.

INSURANCES

Canton £210 s.

Union £375 s.

China Underwriters £10 cts. s.

H. K. Fire £145 b.

SHIPPING

Douglases £120 n.

Steamboats £11 n.

Indo-China P. £100 n.

Indo-China D.S. £80 n.

Shell (Bearers) s/- 34 1/4 n.

Waterboats s/- 40 n.

DOCKS ETC.

Wharves £87 1/2 n.

Docks (old) £15.00 b.

Docks (new) £15 1/2 b.

Providents £4 b. & n.

MINING

Kailan s/- 15/-

Rauha s/- 8.55 n.

H.K. Mines £2 cts. s.

LANDS

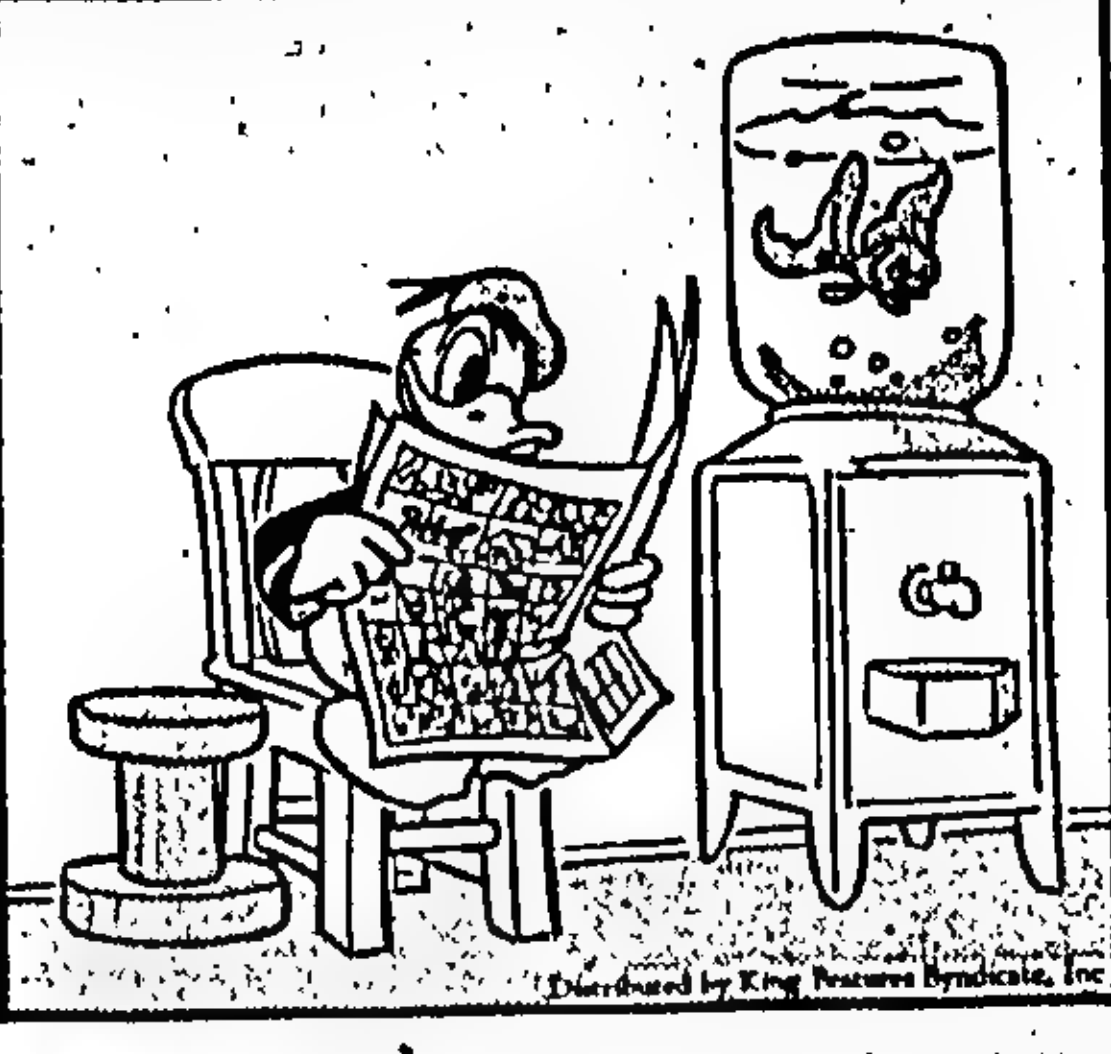
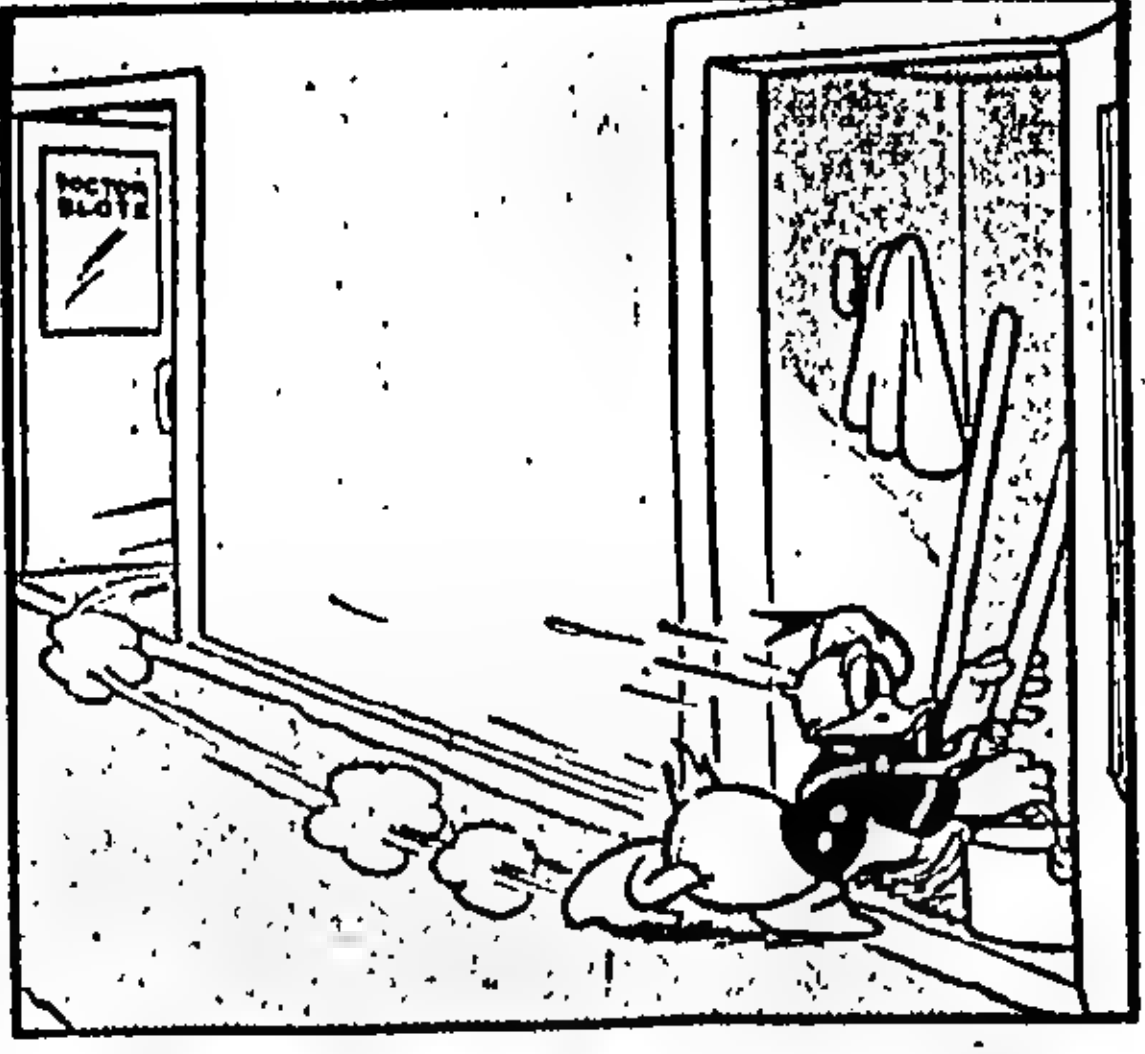
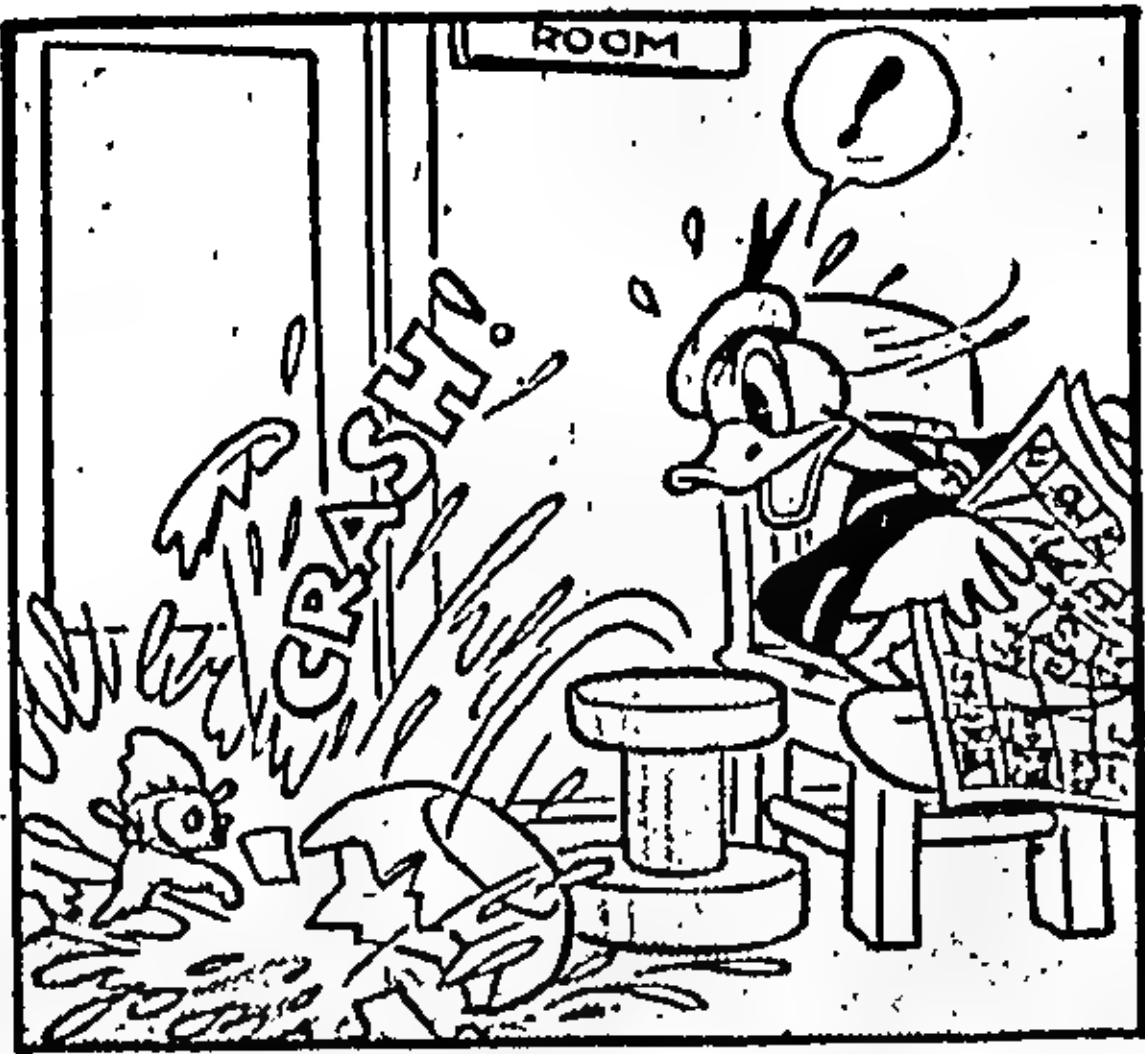
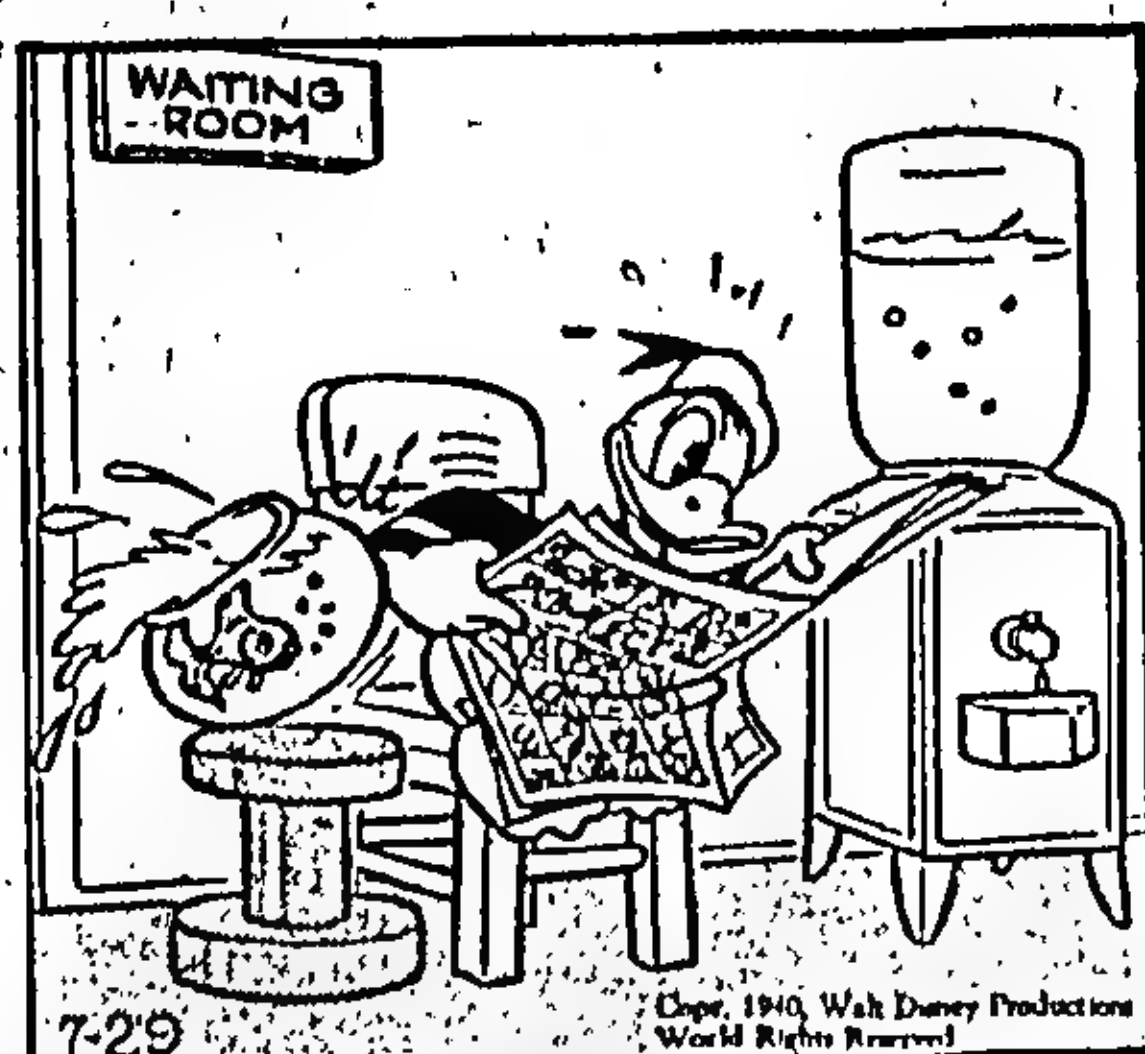
Hotels £3.40 n.

Lands £20.80 n.

Lands 4% Debentures £100 n.

Shai Lands Sh. £12 1/2 n.

DONALD DUCK



By Walt Disney

IMPORTANT!

JUST ARRIVED

"SHIPPAM'S"

DELICIOUS ASSORTED,
FISH & MEAT
PASTES

SMALL 50c per jar
LARGE 90c per jar
FOR YOUR CANAPES AND SANDWICHES
USE ONLY SHIPPAM'S

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

MAGAZINE PAGE

The Woman's Share

ONE of the sharpest contrasts between the outward life of Britain in wartime and that of France just before Hitler launched his blitzkrieg, as they strike an observer newly landed in England, is the part British women are visibly playing in the war effort of their country.

In France, right up to the end of the "false peace," it was rare to see a Frenchwoman in uniform. A few nurses in their long blue cloaks, a few more or less uniformed women belonging to Red Cross, refugee relief and other voluntary organisations, a few women ambulance drivers (mostly Americans or other foreigners) belonging to mixed units formed by private enterprise and attached to the French Army, were to be seen here and there, but there was nothing like the wide enrolment of young women that has grown up overnight in England.

Just as France started this war by the old method of mobilising several millions of soldiers, most of whom were not needed for immediate fighting and had no chance, as General de Gaulle has shown, of standing as a mass against the army of mobilised Nazis built within the last six months, so she went into the conflict unconsciously burdened with a social anomaly which survived in hardly any other civilised land. In 1939, when even relatively backward nations had long recognised the political rights due to their women if they were to play their full part in the normal daily life of the community (to say nothing of the part expected of them in a national emergency), the Frenchwoman still had no full or dignified status as a citizen.

First and foremost—I know I am risking the sneers of the "rock the cradle" school—the French woman had no vote, either national or local. She could take no legal or independent part in the election of her (as well as her

A Lesson From The French Disaster

husband's and brother's) representatives in Parliament (either the Senate or the Chamber of Deputies). She had no voice in the selection of local authorities, mayors and municipal councillors, officers of health and the like, though their task was mainly connected with the immediate interests of women as they affect the upbringing of children and the welfare of the family.

In a word, the entire legislative and executive organisation of the State lay in the hands of men only, with no obligation to consult the interests of one half of the community.

We have all heard, of course, the stock reply to the case of the few French protagonists for women's suffrage, that the Frenchwoman needs no vote since she generally holds the purse-strings, keeps the accounts of her husband's business, and, as often as not, "runs" him generally by the exercise of sheer force of character and/or feminine charm.

French society was and is a fearful example of the way in which a section of the community which is denied full equality of rights with the other section will find indirect ways round that barrier and in so doing will sow, quite unconsciously, the seeds of weakness and corruption within the State.

The persistent refusal of political equality to women by Frenchmen whose very sensibility to the sex attraction made them determined to confine their women to the sphere of sex utility exposed these men themselves to a danger of which the more far-sighted among them may well be bitterly conscious to-day. For ability will

find an outlet, and no one questions the ability of the average Frenchwoman.

But by being forced to exercise whatever talent for political or communal activity she had solely through the medium of her menfolk, she was left with no choice but to make sex-appeal her principal instrument of policy. The result was a degree of unacknowledged and suspicious "petticoat influence" on men in high positions which is largely responsible for mistakes and disasters in French policy.

Absence of the sex-repression prevalent in England was indeed a blessing to French people; it helped to create the atmosphere of freedom which all who have known France justly prize. But this spiritual freedom, when coupled with the refusal of practical freedom to the women of the country, caused a form of social distortion which could only sap the national vitality.

Modern French writers and dramatists have made the most of this agreeable but dangerous state of things. With infinite wit and skill, to our immense delectation, they portray a society in which adultery is a matter of course; young men just leaving school consider it almost a duty to complete their education by becoming the lovers of older men's wives; no middle-aged housewife (presumably the husband can afford the luxury) is complete without a young and pretty mistress along-side the man's regular partner; and the comedy of manners, not content with the "eternal triangle" pointedly hinted at in the English theatre, is teased at in the French one, by an eternal quadrangle of mutually unfaithful couples.

So common is this arrangement, not only behind the Paris footlights, but in real French, or at least Parisian, society, that one is tempted to wonder why Frenchmen go through the trouble of marrying at all, since their rule seems so often to be that any woman, except the one they have

FUNNY SIDE UP

By Abner Dean



"It won't pay to operate, Mr. Gillies... that quarter you swallowed is counterfeit!"

married, is the one they really need.

But what, in times of national crisis like the present, is the outcome of this lack of inhibition? It is simply this, that almost any prominent French statesman is likely to be under the influence of some woman whose relationship with him is unacknowledged, for whom he has no regular responsibility, but who is determined to have a finger in the pie of politics, using her sex influence to keep it there.

Without mentioning names I may say that recent French history, culminating in the present tragedy, has been no exception to

this rule. Underground influence exercised by politicians' mistresses who were ideal subjects for and conscious or unconscious agents of Nazi propaganda has played a large part in putting France at the mercy of the German legions.

The more young women we see marching about in khaki here in war-time, the surer we can be that no part of our national potential is being stifled or wasted. And when they have helped England to show the modern way to victory, it will be time for them to ask their sisters across the Channel whether they also should not insist on their proper share in the free country that we hope to win back for them.

David Scott

DON'T BE AFRAID OF WAR WOUNDS

An Army Doctor here describes three new treatments which are saving lives

WE as a nation expect that only the best in medical care shall be at the disposal of our wounded men. That is the ideal which is before every doctor and nurse, whether man or woman, in the medical services of the fighting Forces or in our hospitals at home.

To live up to this ideal requires much effort, not only on the part of those who, day after day, are seeking new knowledge of disease and its treatment in our laboratories and hospitals, but also on the part of the doctors whose job it is to put into practice the latest discoveries of the science of healing.

Modern methods of preventing disease and new ways of treating wounds have to be applied under conditions which, in our civil life, we would regard as almost impossible. Yet, through the dauntless courage and infinite resource of our doctors, on land and sea, applied they are, and with what wonderful success.

Epidemics have decimated armies in days gone by. We lost more men from typhoid fever in South Africa than from wounds received in action. Yet in France and Belgium in 1914-1918 typhoid fever was a rare disease. The proper steps had been taken to render our men immune from its ravages.

During the winter just past a widespread epidemic of cerebrospinal meningitis swept this country and our army in France. A few years ago thousands would probably have died. Thanks to the use of a new drug discovered in England in one of our well-known hospitals, the numbers who died were an infinitely small percentage of those who suffered from the disease. Epidemics such as cholera have long disappeared, since

methods of preventing them were discovered.

If the control of epidemic diseases has become more effective because we can either prevent them altogether or treat them successfully when they arise, the methods of treating war wounds have become even more so.

The experience of the last war showed clearly that, provided the wound or wounds were not mortal, and the percentage of such is low, the surgeon had two great enemies—shock and wound infection. To combat these, surgeons, bacteriologists and research workers fought hard, but they had not, in 1914-1918, the knowledge or the resources which we have to-day.

During the last ten years, scientific work, in which this country has played a conspicuous part, has provided weapons against these two great enemies which were denied to the surgeons who served during the Great War.

Shock in the large majority of wounded men can be fought successfully. During the last war, it was found that blood transfusion, although then a difficult procedure and, but imperfectly understood, was a real life-saving treatment.

The Spanish campaign demonstrated that blood transfusion could be carried out in the field by using blood which had been taken from volunteer donors days before and properly stored. The use of stored blood on a large scale for a British Expeditionary Force required much organisation, ingenious plan-

ning of the apparatus, and skilled hands to administer the treatment in the Navy and the Air Force and in our civil population, similar plans were made.

The very foundation of all these plans was the magnificent response of volunteer blood donors all over the country. There cannot be too many of them. In Flanders, in the actions which were fought by the B.E.F., stores of good British blood were available at all the hospitals behind the lines ready to be used to aid our wounded. It was only at last, when the landing of supplies became impossible, that the stores ran low.

There are thousands of men and women in towns and villages in South-West England who, by giving of their blood, brought hundreds, perhaps thousands of our wounded home alive. Blood transfusion had proved its value in the field and the first enemy—shock—had been checked.

Wound infection is, and always will be, a serious complication of any wound whether received in civil life, on the battlefield or in an air raid. The first treatment is to clean the wound until it is free from gross dirt and fragments of the missiles which caused it. This is done under an anaesthetic under proper operating room conditions.

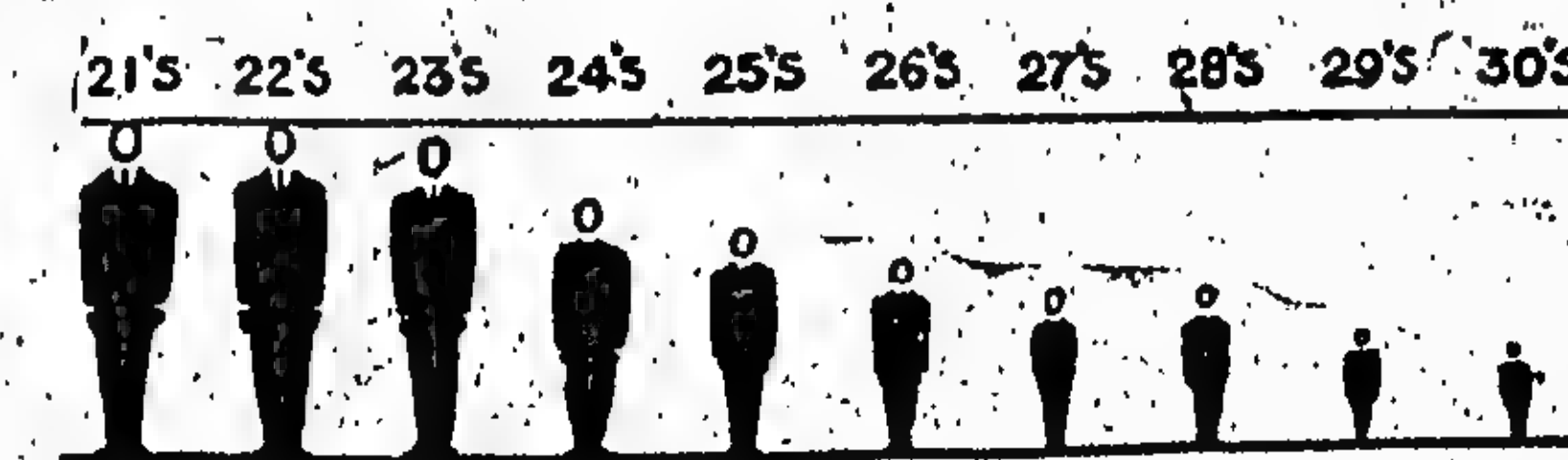
The surgeon now faces the problem of how to kill off the microbes which may still lurk in the wound. Drugs which have the power of destroying these microbes without hurting the

tissues of the body are now known. They can be given either in tablets or, used as powder to pack into the wound itself.

Most of the really dangerous microbes are killed off by the drugs and the wound can heal rapidly. The wounded men are spared the long illness due to poisoning by the poisons liberated by the microbes, and he is fit and well in a fraction of the time taken before these drugs were known.

One microbe which infects wounds requires a different attack. Lockjaw, or tetanus, caused

SEE HOW THEY SHRINK...



There are fewer conscientious objectors among older men. As each age group registers for military service a smaller percentage is now shown in comparison with the group before it. When the 30's signed on there were only 5,192 in a total of 210,488 men—2.5 per cent, the lowest so far recorded.

When the 21's and 22's registered both groups showed a percentage of conscientious objectors of 2.1. Since then the percentage has steadily dropped.

By the time the 27's and 28's were called the percentage in both groups was 1.05. After that, the 29's brought it down with a bump to .88.

Chronic COUGHS Soon CURED

THAT irritating cough makes your throat sore and painful. It inflames the delicate air tubes and often results in serious consequences. Therefore, be sure take Peps antiseptic, breatheable tablets at the first sign of trouble. Dissolved in your mouth, a Peps releases rich, medicinal essences, which mix with your breath and are carried deep into your lungs. Peps thus gives your throat and air passages an antiseptic, germ-killing bath. They relieve all soreness and chest tightness and stop the worst cough or cold.



To preserve the concentrated essences which Peps contains, every tablet is wrapped in silver paper. They are packed in sealed glass bottles, along with full directions printed in leading languages, at any medicine dealer.

Take
PEPS
Breatheable Tablets



Children love its taste
Mothers know it's safe

CASTORIA
THE LAXATIVE FOR CHILDREN

A pure vegetable preparation. Thorough, yet gentle in action. Will not gripe. Try it.

\$1 TIFFINS

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Jimmy's

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As an ingredient in cocktails, it permits the creation of something original, subtle and most pleasing.

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THE *Right* LABEL

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Superior Whisky

Sole Agents:—A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
WINE DEPT. TEL. 20616.

The Way to Loveliness

"HAZELINE"
(TRADE MARK)
SNOW

The ideal toilet preparation for daytime use. "HAZELINE" SNOW should be applied with the tips of the fingers and massaged gently into the skin. No trace of greasiness remains after use, only a refreshing fragrance and a matt surface, ideal for the application of powder.



Attractive glass jars for the dressing-table
All Chemists and Stores

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(INCORPORATED IN THE NETHERLANDS)
LONDON AND SHANGHAI

NEXT CHANGE AT THE KING'S

COLORFUL! EXCITING! STIRRING!

Entertainment-teeming drama of rivers and boats days... when a stormy love wrote the songs America took to its heart!

SWANEE RIVER

(IN TECHNICOLOR)

OLD BLACK JOE The Story of Stephen C. Foster, the Great American Troubadour!

Don Andrea Al
AMECHE-LEEDS-JOLSON
FELIX BRESSART-CHICK CHANDLER
RUSSELL HICKS-GEORGE REED
HALL JOHNSON CHOIR

Directed by Sidney Lanfield
Darryl F. Zanuck in Charge of Production
A 20th Century-Fox Production

ADDED ATTRACTION JUST ARRIVED BY CLIPPER

20th CENTURY FOX MOVIE TONE NEWS

- 1 FRANCE DEMOBILIZES ARMY.
- 2 PETAIN, RULER OF FRANCE, FACES SERIOUS PROBLEM OF RECONSTRUCTION AND THE FOOD CRISIS.
- 3 CHURCHILL TOURS DEFENSES.
- 4 ITALIAN PRISONERS OF WAR AT ALEXANDRIA.
- 5 CANADIAN RE-INFORCEMENTS LAND IN ENGLAND.
- 6 PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WITH SEC. OF NAVY KNOX TOURS WATERTOWN ARSENAL.
- 7 THE NORWEGIAN FREIGHTER "LISTA", WITH HEAVY CARGO FOR ENGLAND, BURNS AND GOES AGROUND.
- 8 THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF WINDSOR ARRIVE IN BERMUDA ON WAY TO BAHAMAS POST ETC.

STUDEBAKER FOR ECONOMY!

The Studebaker Commander has just won the Gilmore-Yosemite economy run over a course of over 300 miles. The Studebaker Champion and President models also won first honours in their class. This is the first time in history that one make of car has won all three first prizes. Studebaker is the most economical full-sized car to operate in Hongkong. Takes all the hills on top gear.

Try a Studebaker before buying any car.

HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE

Stubbs Road Tel. 27778/9

PARIS UNDER THE NAZI JACKBOOT

Walter B. Kerr, junr., American journalist, who represented the "New York Herald-Tribune" in Paris until recently, has given DAVID SCOTT, a Special Correspondent in Lisbon, the following exclusive eye-witness account of present conditions in Paris.

HE said: "This morning after the occupation of the city the Germans commandeered all the big hotels for use as officers' headquarters, etc., but allowed the few guests, mostly Americans, to remain.

"By this time French people, finding the Germans harmless, were resuming their normal life among the invaders, but the streets remained pretty empty, as three-quarters of the population had gone.

"French people were more of the French, praising the worried by private concerns like heroic fight of the French Army food supply and the whereabouts against the 'invincible' German of relatives, etc., than by the forces, and putting all the

German occupation, which interfered little with them.

"About 600 British civilians in Paris, left entirely free till now, can be heard talking English in restaurants and are seen going about freely, but they are unpopular with the French, especially since the French Fleet affair.

"The Germans are doing all they can to win the confidence of the French, praising the worried by private concerns like heroic fight of the French Army food supply and the whereabouts against the 'invincible' German of relatives, etc., and putting all the

Necessity Knocks Repeatedly

The Hongkong Telegraph

Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1940.
Wyndham St., Hongkong
Telephone: 20015

Far from destroying the possibilities for union among nations, the war seems rather to be destroying the alternatives. Even if the peoples were looking forward to nothing more than an end of armed strife and a return to old ways, such a return might well be impossible. For the conditions which underlay those practices are being shattered apparently beyond repair.

As a notable article by "Argus" in The Christian Science Monitor recently pointed out, one of the main supports of pre-war British policy has disappeared with the French Third Republic. The tendency of the new leaders of France is to adjust their economic and political life with that of the Continent. Even in seeking counterweights to Hitlerian Germany, these leaders incline toward other totalitarian States, specifically Italy and Spain.

The unlikelihood of Britain's finding an effective partner across the Channel, even after a British victory, is causing conservative and imperial-minded Britons, as well as those who have always favoured collective security, to look in new directions. Britain must look toward the members of the British Commonwealth and toward the United States for collaboration

in a new system of world order. Meanwhile, the problems the United States is facing as a joint guarantor of the integrity of the Western Hemisphere may allances is needed.

Britain's offer of union to France came as experience was driving home this lesson. The Americans are beginning to recognize the important role the British Navy has played in defending the Monroe Doctrine. Currently, British offers to collaborate with the Americans in solving the problem of raw material surpluses indicates a corresponding recognition by Britain of its stake in the outcome of the diplomatic struggle between European totalitarianism and American libertarianism in the New World.

There is nothing academic about the thinking that is producing a new basis for co-operation among peoples still and free. Just as conditions are outmoding old political concepts in Britain, they are forcing new questions upon other

countries. These questions will find no satisfactory answers in power politics.

The experience of Britain and France shows that alliances are not so well adapted to defence as to offence. They prosper, as Adolf Hitler once pointed out, while there is something to be got out of them. To secure a world order in peace and justice such as Britain and America desire a more genuine unity than the Western Hemisphere may allances is needed.

France came as experience was driving home this lesson. The Americans are beginning to recognize the important role the British Navy has played in defending the Monroe Doctrine. Currently, British offers to collaborate with the Americans in solving the problem of raw material surpluses indicates a corresponding recognition by Britain of its stake in the outcome of the diplomatic struggle between European totalitarianism and American libertarianism in the New World.

BRITISH CHILDREN IN AMERICA

By Robert Waithman

NEW stories from London have described queues of British parents applying at the Passport Office for permits to send their children abroad. There are queues of parents here, too.

They are applying for permission to receive British or French children into their homes for the duration of the war.

The people who are standing in the queues on this side of the Atlantic are mostly Americans from what are called "upper income groups." That is, they are, if not wealthy, at least not poor.

Three-quarters of the applicants in New York are women and most of the women are mothers. They are wives of lawyers, Wall Street brokers, company officials, advertising men, writers, doctors, architects, clergymen, university professors. If we have to "pitch" an English label to them it might be "thousand a year and upwards."

Nine out of ten of their houses are white and built of wood. They have porches at one side and behind there are garages and more trees, probably a lawn and perhaps a tennis court.

Inside the principal differences are the polished hardwood floors, the gleaming white kitchens, the collars with elaborate central heating apparatus and the two or three bathrooms.

There is usually more room in the houses and they stand farther apart than houses stand in Golders Green, London, or West Didsbury, Manchester, or Jesmond Dene, Newcastle.

There are almost no garden gates or fences and there is in a general sense a greater spaciousness about

them even when they are quite small houses. But the more you know the people who live in them the easier it is to understand that the differences are less than the similarities.

American families in these pleasant, white houses are thinking, feeling and behaving as English families are in their brick-built homes, worrying over the same problems, expressing the same opinions, and cherishing the same hopes.

Now these American parents are wanting to take British children into their homes. From places around New York the United States Committee for the Care of Europe's children, which is the newly organized body outside whose door the last week has received ten thousand applications.

They are all from the reasonably well-to-do because, for a start, the Committee is dealing only with applicants who are willing to assume complete financial responsibility for the war guests. Later there will be time to consider thousands of other applications from less affluent parents who will need financial help, but the logical way to tackle the situation is to begin with those who are best equipped to do the job.

At the head of the new committee, which is co-ordinating all manner of voluntary efforts, is President Roosevelt's wife. There is a great deal to be done. There is the administration of the five-million-dollar appeal which is being launched to provide a fund from which grants can be made to those American parents who will need them.

There are hundreds of affidavits to be drawn up, signed and mailed to Britain so that evidence of the

willingness and ability to care for the children is a matter of official record.

There is the organization of big houses where some of the children will go when they arrive and from which they will be taken by their hosts. There are arrangements to be made for meeting the ships and providing cars and buses from the pier.

Why do you think so many American mothers and fathers are opening their homes to Allied children, why do you think the Gallup poll showed at least five million families were willing to care for young war-guests from Britain and France?

There is more than one explanation. Dorothy Thompson, the most widely read woman columnist in America, recently called for a gesture by the American Government and the people that would best the "drama and grandeur" of this occasion on which America offers sanctuary to the children of her sister Democracy.

But I do not think the women who are standing in the queues in the corridor in New York are thinking of drama or grandeur. I think most of them are there because there has suddenly occurred a chance to offer personal and impersonal aid as distinct from the impersonal collective aid their Government can give.

I think they feel deeply enough to want to give what it is in their power to give.

What makes me think so is this. During all conversations I have had about this plan I have encountered only one doubt about it. The doubt is whether British parents might resent the American offers. I think this doubt shows a humility which could come only from a man or woman who understands how British fathers and mothers may be feeling. It is with Christian humility that this gesture is being made.

blame for French misfortunes. "Despite the carefully con-

on the British, who, they say, trooled moderation of German

left France to her fate. "All classes of French deeply ans are not allowed to forget

resent the British action against the power of Germany.

the Fleet. Your Government must explain much more fully to warplanes constantly fly over

make the French understand. "Life in Paris was quite un-

eventful when I left, with a few other prominent landmarks, outward restrictions which the while German troops, watched

French accept philosophically. "A general curfew order was by curious sightseers, drill and

imposed, first for 9 p.m., then at the Ecole Militaire and other

10, and then 11. "French police enter the German discipline is rigid on

cafes, etc., shortly before curfew, warning people to get hard at work in drill and mano-

home. "The underground train and the soldiers look very fierce

the bus services are much reduced and there are few cars on the streets. "Early in the occupation, the Germans opened a mild propa-

ganda campaign by posters, simultaneously introducing the death penalty for tearing or de-

comradely spirit. "But posters fixed during the day were always defaced and

torn next morning. "The favourite poster shows a handsome Nazi soldier sharing

his food with French children. "Daily at lunch time, a Ger-

man infantry company marches down the Champs Elysees and

goose-steps past the German road are going on in all direc-

headquarters in the Hotel Cril-

lon. "I also saw several trainloads of French negro troops going

east without arms, probably destined for labour in Germany.

"The morale of the German troops is naturally very high

since they feel 'on top of the interferences. Only the Paris police world' and expect quick victory

are required to salute the Ger-over the British.

"A Nazi newsreel cameraman I met in Paris told me he was

respondents brought from Ber-scheduled as the twentieth man

lin to see the Paris occupation to land in England.

"The Germans are already showing uncut news reels of the Dunkirk

battle, the capture of Rouen, etc., in French cinemas, and are not

concealing the tragic consequences and gruesome details of bombings in

France. "Shots taken by cameras fixed in the noses of dive-bombers attacking

British ships are the high spots of these shows, but the net effect on the French public is likely to be

unfavourable for Germany. "The French authorities have now

been ordered to maintain French war prisoners in France, who, the

French admit, number more than a million.

"No French people south of the Loire are now allowed to cross the

boundary into the occupied area except railwaymen required to repair

and operate the railway system, and certain key men in factories and ad-

ministrative services. "Currency exchange has been

fixed at 20 francs for one paper mark in the occupied area, but the French

are reluctant to change their money, knowing the paper mark valueless except by the grace of the German

Army authorities. "All the same, the French bazzars and department stores do a big trade, with German soldiers buying fancy

goods, scarves, silk blouses, handkerchiefs, and so forth to send home to their womenfolk.

"Going south, I met several escaped British prisoners, disguised as peasants or workmen tramping toward the unoccupied area, hoping to get out through Marseilles or some other port.

"They slept out and lived from hand to mouth, not daring to speak to anyone for a week at a time for fear of detection.

"They had no money and were terribly dirty and footsore."

FUNNY SIDE UP By Abner Dean



"Last week they pulled off more buttons than they could use... so they're giving some of them back!"

TEXT OF BRITISH TREATY WITH AMERICA

LONDON, Sept. 3 (Reuter).—It is officially announced in London that the Anglo-American Naval Treaty, signed in Washington yesterday, provides for immediate transfer to Britain of 50 United States destroyers.

Britain will make available to the United States on a 99-years lease certain naval and air facilities in British territory on the seaboard of the North American continent.

The notes accompanying the agreement make clear that the British Commonwealth and the United States have evolved, during the negotiations, a practical method of contributing materially and effectively to each other's defence requirements.

"Reuter" learns that British crews will bring the destroyers across the Atlantic "Friendship and Interest"

The text of the note from Lord Lothian, the British Ambassador, to Mr. Cordell Hull, U.S. Secretary of State, dated September 2, states that: "In view of the basis of friendship and sympathetic interest of His Majesty's Government of the United Kingdom in the national security of the United States and their desire to strengthen the ability of the United States to co-operate effectively with other nations of the Americas in defence of the Western Hemisphere, His Majesty's Government will grant the United States freely and without consideration a lease for immediate establishment of naval and air bases and facilities for entrance thereto and protection thereof on the Avalon Peninsula and on the southern coast of Newfoundland and on the east coast and great Bay of Bermuda."

The note continues that in view of the desire of the United States to acquire additional air and naval bases in the Caribbean and British Guiana and without endangering to place a monetary or commercial value upon many tangible and intangible rights and properties involved, His Majesty's Government will make available to the United States, for immediate establishment and use as naval and air bases at the following places:

The eastern side of the Bahamas, the southern coast of Jamaica, the western coast of Saint Lucia, the west coast of Trinidad, the Gulf of Paria, the island of Antigua and British Guiana within 30 miles of Georgetown.

In exchange the United States will transfer to the British Government military equipment one material.

To Pay No Rent
All the bases referred to in the preceding paragraph will be leased for a period of 99 years free from all rent and charges other than the mutually agreed contribution to owners of private property.

The British Government in the leases to be agreed on will grant the United States all rights, power and authority within the bases leased and within the limits of territorial waters and air spaces in the vicinity of such bases necessary to provide access to them and the protection of them.

The exact location and bounds of the bases are to be determined by common agreement.

Britain is prepared immediately to designate experts to meet United States experts for this purpose.

Mr. Cordell Hull, in a note to Lord Lothian, gladly accepts the British proposals and declares that in consideration of the British declarations, the Government of the United States will immediately transfer to His Majesty's Government 50 United States Navy destroyers generally referred to as the 1,200-ton type.

Roosevelt's Statement
WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (Reuter).—President Roosevelt, in a message to Congress announcing the Anglo-American Agreement, declared that it was not inconsistent in any sense "with our status at peace; still less is it a threat against any nation."

"It is an epochal and far-reaching act in preparation for continental defence in the face of grave danger. Preparation for defence is an inalienable prerogative of a sovereign state and under the present circumstances this exercise of a sovereign right is essential for the maintenance of our peace and safety."

"This is the most important action in the reinforcement of our national defence that has been taken since the Louisiana purchase (under which the United States acquired from Napoleon the great embryo French Empire west of the Mississippi)."

"Then as now considerations of safety against attack from overseas were fundamental. The value to the Western Hemisphere of these outposts of security is beyond calculation. The need for them has long been recognized by those primarily charged with the duty of chartering and organizing our own national naval and military defence."

Mentions Canada
"They are essential to the protection of the Panama Canal, Central America and the northern portion of South America, Antilles, Canada, Mexico and our own eastern and Gulf of Mexico seaboard. Their

SOMEONE IS FULL OF THE JOYS OF LIVING



IT'S great to be alive and full of the joys of living. This photograph (of Diana Lewis, M.G.M. starlet) just comes from Hollywood, but it might well have been taken in almost any part of the world except where we no longer have our B.Y.T.'s, owing to the evacuation.

WILL WE USE NEW BASES?

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (Reuter).—The fact that Mr. Winston Churchill had reiterated, through Lord Lothian, that Britain would never surrender or sink the British Fleet led reporters to speculate whether the bases might one day be used by British warships.

President Roosevelt refused to discuss this, saying that he only assumed that the British Fleet would go wherever it was needed for defence.

Railway Line Dynamited

Pekin-Tientsin Attacked By Guerillas

PEIPING, Sept. 3 (Reuter).—The Peking-Tientsin Railway was dynamited at two points by guerillas last night near Langfang.

The line was completely interrupted until 4 p.m. today.

A Japanese military spokesman confirms also that one freight train was damaged but there were no casualties.

No fighting is reported.

French Islands Throw Over Vichy Government

Pacific Groups Join de Gaulle
WELLINGTON, Sept. 3 (Reuter).—The French Pacific islands groups of Tahiti, Moorea and Paumotu, by 5,564 votes to 18, declared for General de Gaulle at a plebiscite held to decide the islands' attitude.

The administration of the islands is assumed by a provisional government pending the nomination of a new governor by General de Gaulle.

The news was announced here by the Prime Minister, Mr. Peter Fraser, who said he had received the information from Papeete, capital of Tahiti.

Appeal By Vichy
VICHY, Sept. 3 (UP).—In a radio broadcast to-day Marshal Petain appealed to French colonialists to remain loyal to France and to cease their disaffection.

"This message is one of truth and confidence. France lost the war. Three-fifths of our territory is occupied. She is preparing to pass a terrible winter and we must face very hard tasks. But her unity, forged by a thousand years of sacrifices and efforts, remains intact," he declared.

consequent importance in defence of the Hemisphere is obvious.

"For these reasons I have taken advantage of the present opportunity to acquire them."

British Crews Will Bring Ships Home

Exchange Destroyers Are Ready To Leave

Greenland Hint

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (Reuter).—The Navy Department announced that the first eight of the 50 destroyers for Britain are at Boston and should be ready for delivery by next Friday.

They will be sent to Canada with their present crews, there to be taken over by British seamen.

The other destroyers will be ready when requested and will be in "operating condition."

It is also announced in Washington that Admiral Harold Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, has fulfilled legal requirements for disposing of the destroyers by certifying that the release of the vessels and the acquisition of the defence bases would strengthen rather than impair the nation's defences.

Ships Worth \$85,000,000

The Navy Department stated that the destroyers represented a current value of approximately \$85,000,000.

The first isolationist comment came from Senator Gerald Nye, who, referring to the Attorney-General's view that the arrangement did not require Congressional action, declared: "This indicates that our leadership is already using dictatorial practices and ignoring laws and treaties in the name of emergency."

Senator Barkley would fully approve the arrangement.

Further Steps Hinted
President Roosevelt dropped what appeared to be a hint that further history-making steps might be taken to provide additional distant bases to protect the Western Hemisphere.

Asked if the agreement might lead to the possibility that a base be established in Greenland, President Roosevelt replied that he thought reporters should refrain from writing that it was a forerunner of anything else.

The President said the destroyers would be transferred to England reasonably soon.

Asked whether some of them were already en route, he replied that he would not say that and he did not know where they were at present.

EMPIRE COUNCIL AT DELHI Defence of Pacific

LONDON, Sept. 3 (UP).—Preparations are now being made for the important conference which will open October 27 at Delhi for the purpose of making the entire British Empire east of the Suez self-sufficient in war supplies.

Under Lord Linlithgow's Chairmanship, the conference will determine what measures, independent of the United Kingdom, will be necessary for providing munitions, provisions and war equipment which will be drawn from the British territories east of the Suez.

It is authoritatively explained that this became necessary following Italy's entry into the war which greatly increased the prospect of major military operations in the East and made the communications between the Mediterranean and the motherland more hazardous.

Unofficial commentators, however, also remark that the significance of these moves is not likely to escape the attention of Japan.

The conference will coincide with the arrival in India of a mission led by Sir Alexander Rogers on behalf of the Ministry of Supply. He is now enroute to Delhi from London with a staff of experts.

Sir Alexander will advise on India's productive capacity on the proposed expansion of existing industrial plants in India and the creation of factories there, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Malaya, Burma, Hong Kong, Ceylon, Southern Rhodesia, Uganda and Kenya will be represented at Delhi.

America Strengthens Defence Industries

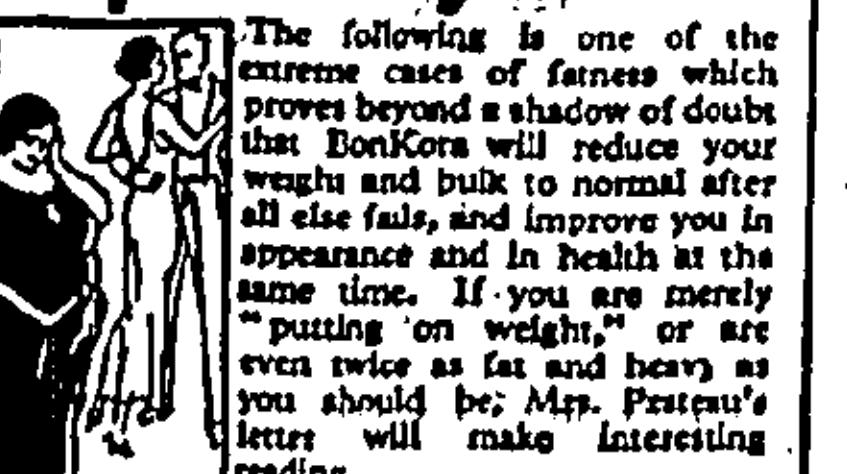
WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (Reuter).—The House of Representatives Military Committee has approved the amendment to the Conscription Bill permitting the Government to acquire, on a rental basis, industrial factories for the production of defence materials.

The amendment was a substitute for the Senate provision authorizing the Government to condemn and take over and operate such factories.

The final stages saw increased interest in home industries and the closing quotations were frequently a fraction higher. Gilt-edged finished from unchanged to slightly better. Wall Street was firm.

29 LBS UGLY FAT GOES IN 6 WEEKS

New Safe Slimming Method praised by all



"I had been under the doctor's care for bad heart and liver. He advised me to reduce. I tried all sorts of remedies without results. Then a friend told me the BonKora and lost 25 lbs. in 5 weeks. I decided to try it. I lost 29 lbs. in 6 weeks. Reduced bust 6 inches, waist 7 inches. Now wear a dress 3 sizes smaller."

BonKora Reduces Fat Quickly! Builds up Health! You too can get rid of your fat and diet without taking dangerous drugs, without doing any starving, which, if you are excessively fat, would be extremely dangerous to health. BonKora not only aids you of ugly fat, but tones up your whole body, makes you fitter, stronger and to feel and look younger than for years.

BonKora takes off unwanted fat in new 3-stage way. Triple action. Triple speed, but absolutely safe. BonKora gives you firm, healthy flesh of good colour and shape. Ugly fat which made you look old and ugly.

BonKora is sold by all Chemists, Stores, Bazaars, etc.
Sole Agents:
W. S. SHERLY & CO.
20-22 Queen's Rd., C.

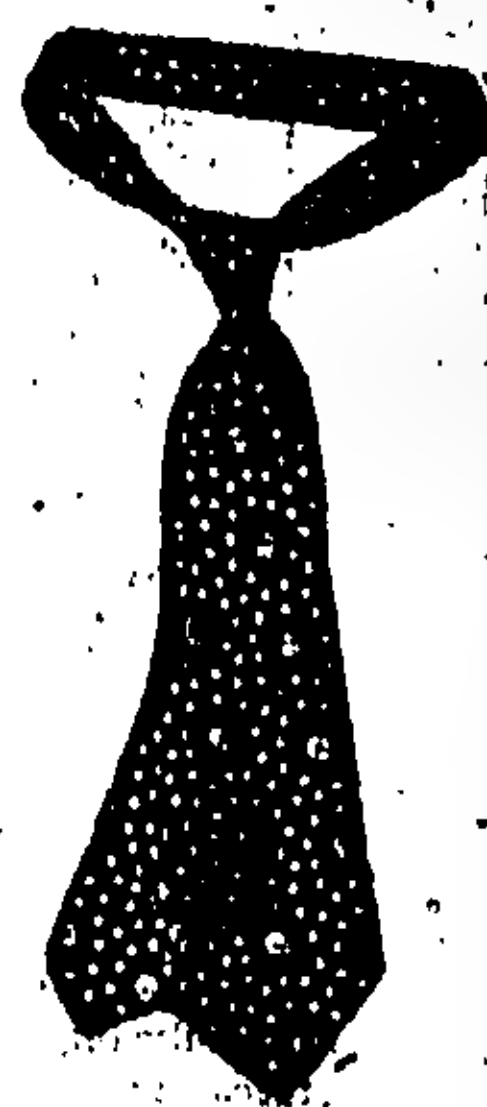
NEW DESIGNS IN NECKWEAR

Our reputation for having the best selection for Ties is so well known that we need not stress it, except to say that we have gathered together the best from the leading manufacturers in London.

There are Cashmere, Palm Beach, Foulard and Poplin Silks in the newest designs.

Priced from \$4.00
Less 10% cash discount

HANDKERCHIEFS
to match or tone
from \$1.50



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FAMILIES APPLY TO

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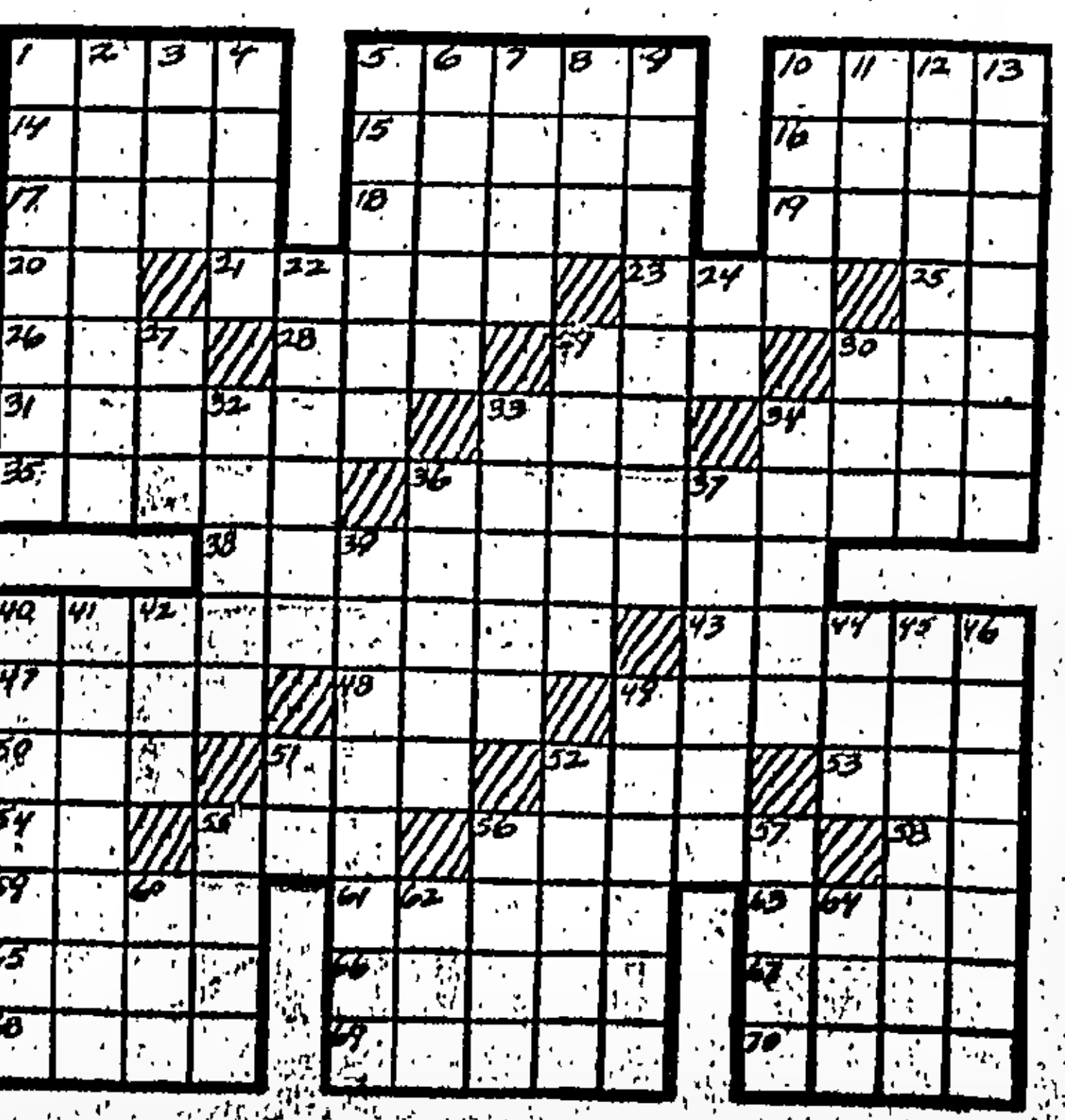
HONG KONG.

Crossword Puzzle

By LAKE MORRIS

ACROSS
1—Covers with moisture
2—Dance
3—Puzzle
4—Dance
5—Dance
6—Dance
7—Dance
8—Dance
9—Dance
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DOWN
1—Ten-footed
2—Expressing emotion
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INTERNATIONAL SHIELD GAME



Bornio Gossano (Portugal) safe at first during the Portugal-United States final for the International Shield. Baloczek is the first baseman.

Major Baseball

CINCINNATI
NOSE OUT
ST. LOUIS

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (UP).—Only two matches were played in the Major Baseball League to-day. In the National circuit, the Cincinnati Red consolidated further when they nosed out the St. Louis Cardinals 4-3.

In the American League, the Detroit Tigers, who yesterday gave second place to the New York Yankees, sank further in the table when they were trounced by the Chicago White Sox 10-2.

Complete scores were

NATIONAL LEAGUE	
St. Louis	3 12 0
Battery	McGee, Shoun, Padgett, Owen
Cincinnati	4 7 0
Battery	Hutchings, Guise, Briggs, Wilson

AMERICAN LEAGUE	
Detroit	2 9 2
Battery	Hutchinson, Newhouse, C.
Chicago	10 11 0
Battery	Smith, Santa, Tebbets, Knott, Tresh

Japan Tennis

Invitation To
German And
Italian "Aces"

TOKYO, Sept. 3 (Domet).—The Japan Tennis Association has formally invited German and Italian players to participate in a tripartite Tennis tournament comprising Japan, Germany and Italy, to be held in Japan this autumn.

It is hoped that Germany will be able to send H. Henkel and another player to Japan, while Stefani, Italy's No. 1, and another Italian player are desired to visit Japan.

TO-DAY'S TENNIS

Programme of matches for to-day's matches in the "C" Division are:

Chinese R.C.	v	Army
S. China	v	Hereto "A"
R. Tong	v	University
Jewish R.C.	v	I.B.A.
Police	v	Hereto "B"

ACE'S BIG BAG

London, Sept. 3. Twenty-one enemy aircraft have been personally destroyed by Sgt. Herbert James Lampriere Hallowes, whose name figures on the latest list of awards. He receives the Distinguished Flying Medal and Bar.

Around The Courses
PLANS FOR NEW KOWLOON
SITE ABANDONEDRifle Ranges To Be Put
To Very Full Use
Colony Championship Soon

(By "Birdie")

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Kowloon Golf Club held last Saturday settled in many minds the conjecture that had gathered around the prospects of that Club removing to a new site. It is greatly to be regretted that the project has to be abandoned, for not only was the site situated among some of the most beautiful scenery in Hongkong but the land itself was ideally contoured for golf.

It wasn't a sufficiently disappointing blow to members, the President, Mr. F. C. Barry announced that the coming season was to be a most 'exacting' one as regards the military use of the ranges, around and on which the Kowloon course is laid.

It was some months ago, however, that indications were that all was not going well with the prospective plans for their new course. The repairs and improvements to the course that have been made were more than what was to be expected to constitute "general" repair.

Drainage ditches running down the fairways were laid with pipes and covered in, new greens were laid and the course was lengthened. And the lay-out, as it is now, is a very good test of skill.

The course, too, at the moment, is playing very well, and in view of the care that is being tendered, there is no reason why it should not continue to do so—but, only eight full Sundays will be available to golfers for the coming season from October to April. This, of course, is due to the greater plan for military training, and though the allowance is far from satisfactory to the golfers, they

realise that it is a condition that current events justify.

A TEMPERATURE of 92 degrees was recorded last Sunday, which was, as far as I can remember, the hottest day we have had this year. It was in that weather that the Happy Valley Championship was played. L. R. Andrews came through to the top with a score of 152, and was four strokes ahead of the second man, R. K. Collings.

It wasn't a brilliant score; the course record is 140 and was established by O. E. C. Marton in 1933, but it was, or should have been, sufficiently satisfying in view of the weather.

AND while talking of Championships, the Hongkong Amateur should be coming off in about two months' time.

Byron Nelson Beats
Sam Snead In P.G.A.
Championship Final

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (Reuter).—Byron Nelson today beat Sam Snead 1 up in the final of the American Professional Golfers' Association Championship, which was played over 36 holes. Nelson was 2 up at the end of the first round.

Bowls Championship

Further
Matches In
Open Singles

Further matches in the lawn bowls open singles championship were played yesterday, the scores in brief of which were:

AT KOWLOON C.C.

A. Moreton beat A. J. Coelho 21-13.
A. M. Holland beat J. E. Noronha 21-5.

AT KOWLOON F.C.

E. C. Fincher beat F. X. Soares 21-18.
H. White beat W. J. Burling 21-15.

AT KOWLOON B.C.C.

C. E. Marques beat A. J. Jillett 21-4.
F. Goodwin beat S. M. Rumjahn 21-8.

AT CRAIGENGOWER

C. Dowman beat J. C. Atkin 21-10.

AT RECREIO

M. N. Rinkusen beat A. Bower 21-8.

F. X. SOARES opened against E. C. Fincher with a 4 and a 1. It was a case of Fincher not having found the weight of the green, but after these two heads Fincher settled down and went into the lead, which he never again lost, with 3, 4, 2.

Two "possibles" in five heads! Fincher increased his lead to 12-7 and then 17-11 before Soares was able to recover, but it was the 3 on the 15th end that set Fincher in a winning position, for with the score 20-14 the all important single seemed but a moment away.

Soares, however, made a determined effort with two 2's on the next two heads and was then, too, within winning distance. The 18th head, which proved the last, was a brilliant duel. Drawing well, Fincher laid his one, and despite the efforts of Soares to rest out the shot that single remained to promote Fincher to the Second Round of the Tournament.

Last Minute Win

Though the score of 21-13 would indicate that A. Moreton had matters more or less his own way against A. J. Coelho, such was not the case. The match was won over the last three heads only.

Moreton opened the scoring with a single and steadily increased his lead until on the 10th end the score in his favour was 10-4. Here, in a scoring streak that stretched over five heads—1, 2, 1, 1, 2—Coelho gained a one shot lead on the 15th head. Moreton's 3 on the succeeding head, however, set Coelho back again, but the latter struggled to level terms at 13-11 on the 18th head. A 2 on the 10th put Moreton into a lead of that margin, but the game was not over until the succeeding head when Moreton counted 3 and left himself requiring only three to win. A one and a 2 on the 21st and 22nd heads ended the game 21-13.

HOLLAND WINS

J. E. Noronha scored on only four of the 14 heads that were required by A. M. Holland to win 21-5. Holland drew consistently well and there was never any doubt as to who would emerge the winner.

To-day's Schedule

The programme of matches in the Open Singles to-day is as follows:
AT CIVIL SERVICE
V. Chittenden v. W. K. Way.
E. C. Post v. W. Gill.
C. S. Rosset v. A. A. Lewis.

Main condition for entry is that handicaps must be ten or under, and for entries from outside Clubs a fortnight's practice is provided on the Old and New Courses of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club, Fanling.

Not many people have had much opportunity for practice during the summer. The rain has been so that there seems little likelihood of there being any further serious interference with golf, and there is yet another two months before the championship is played.

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2.5"	x	1/4", 17/32", 3/32", 5/32" & 3 mm
3 1/4"	x	3/32" & 5/32"
3.002"	x	2 3/4 mm.
3 1/4"	x	1/4" & 5/32"
57 mm	x	2 mm & 3 mm
60 mm	x	2 mm & 4 mm
61 1/2 mm	x	3/32" & 5/32"
63 1/4 mm	x	3/32", 5/32" & 4 mm
65 mm	x	2.5 mm & 1/4"
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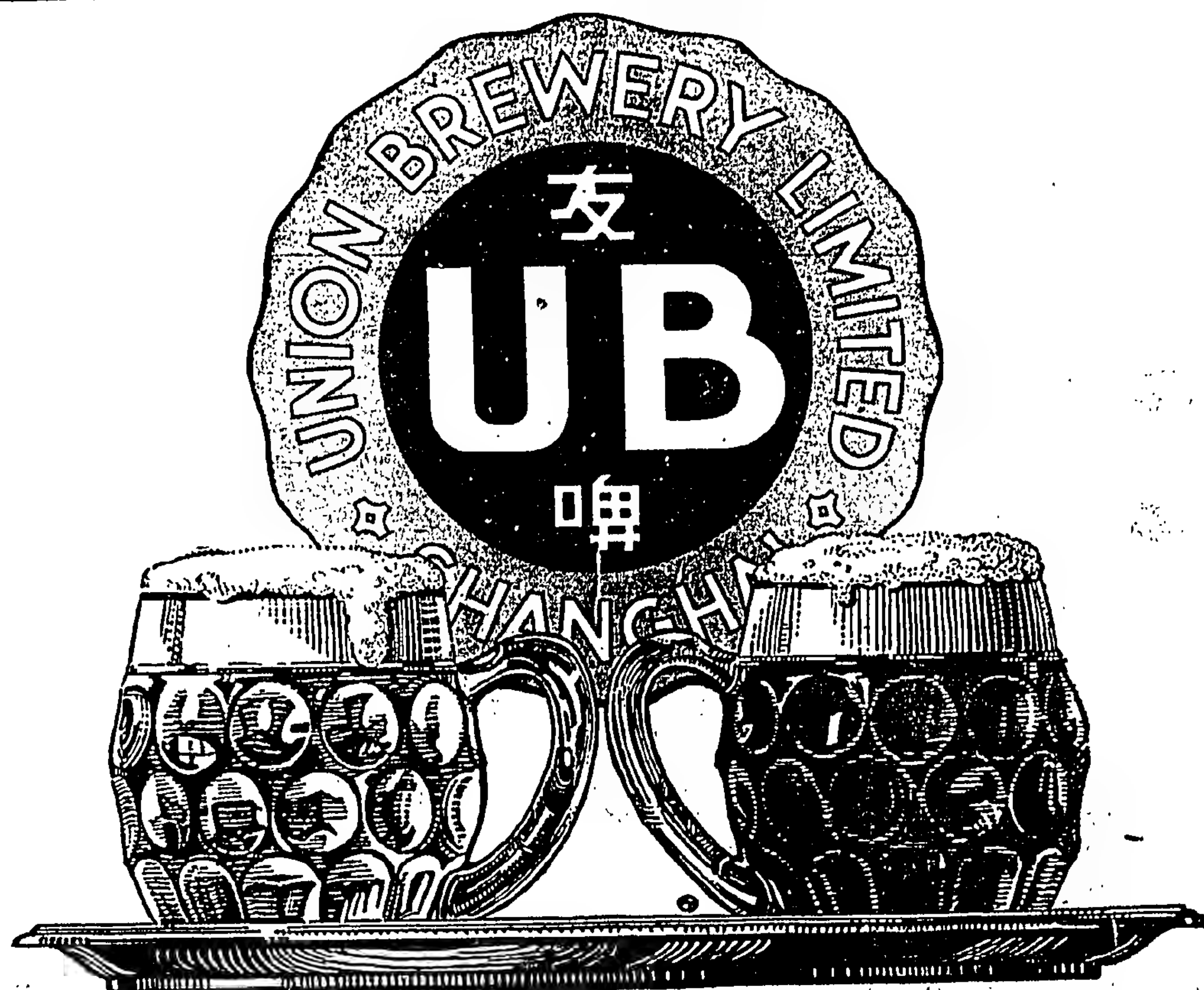
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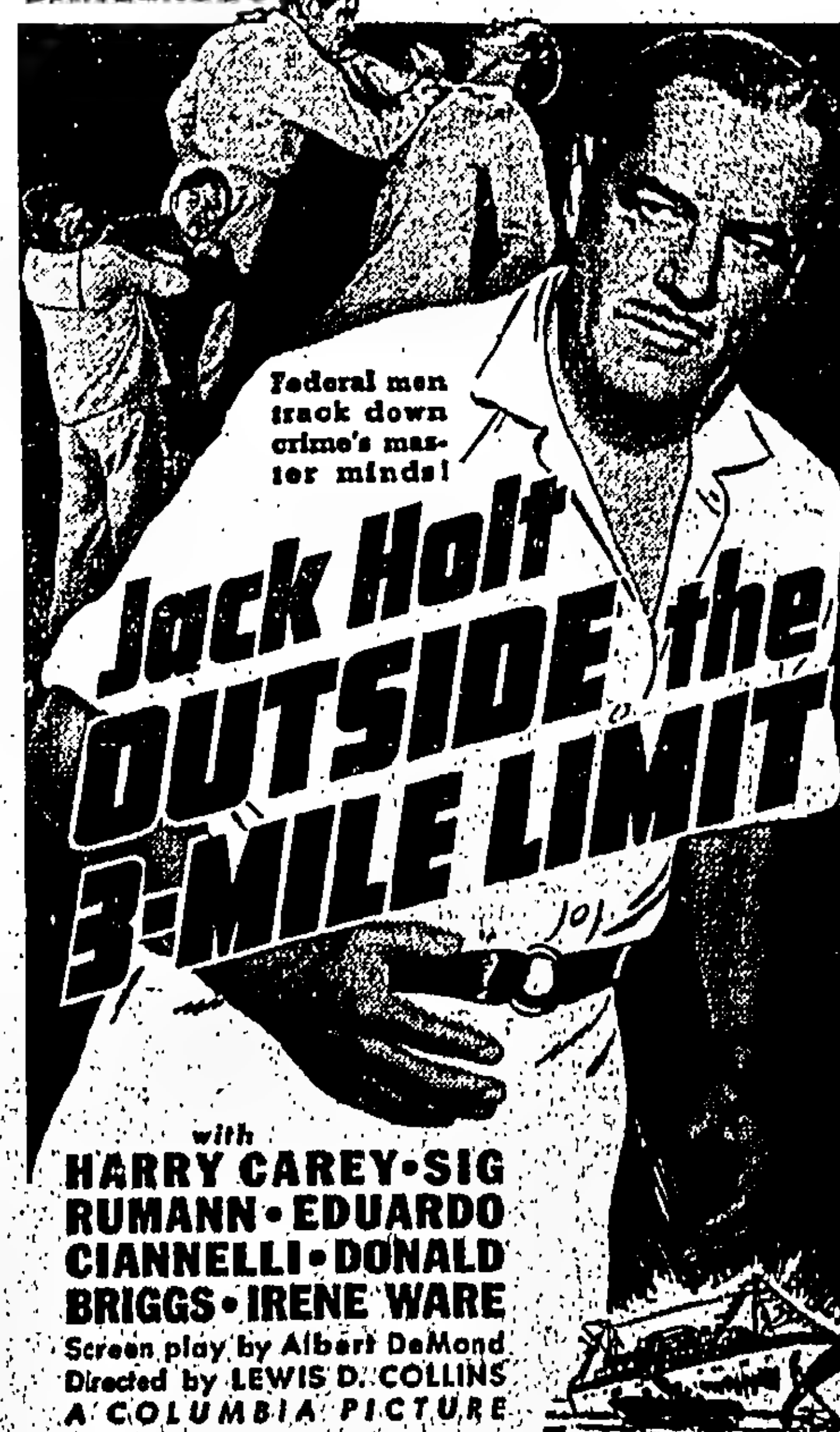
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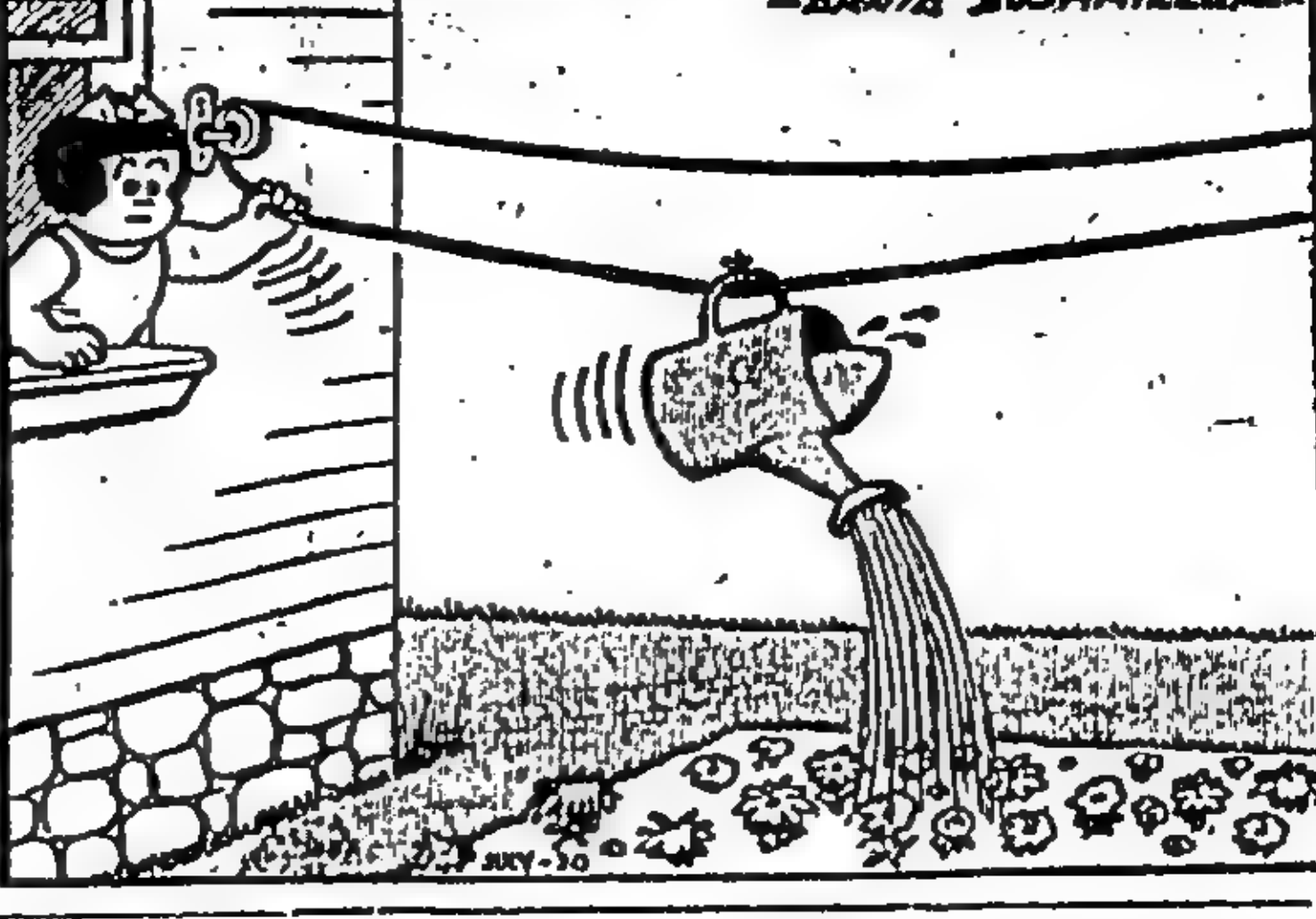
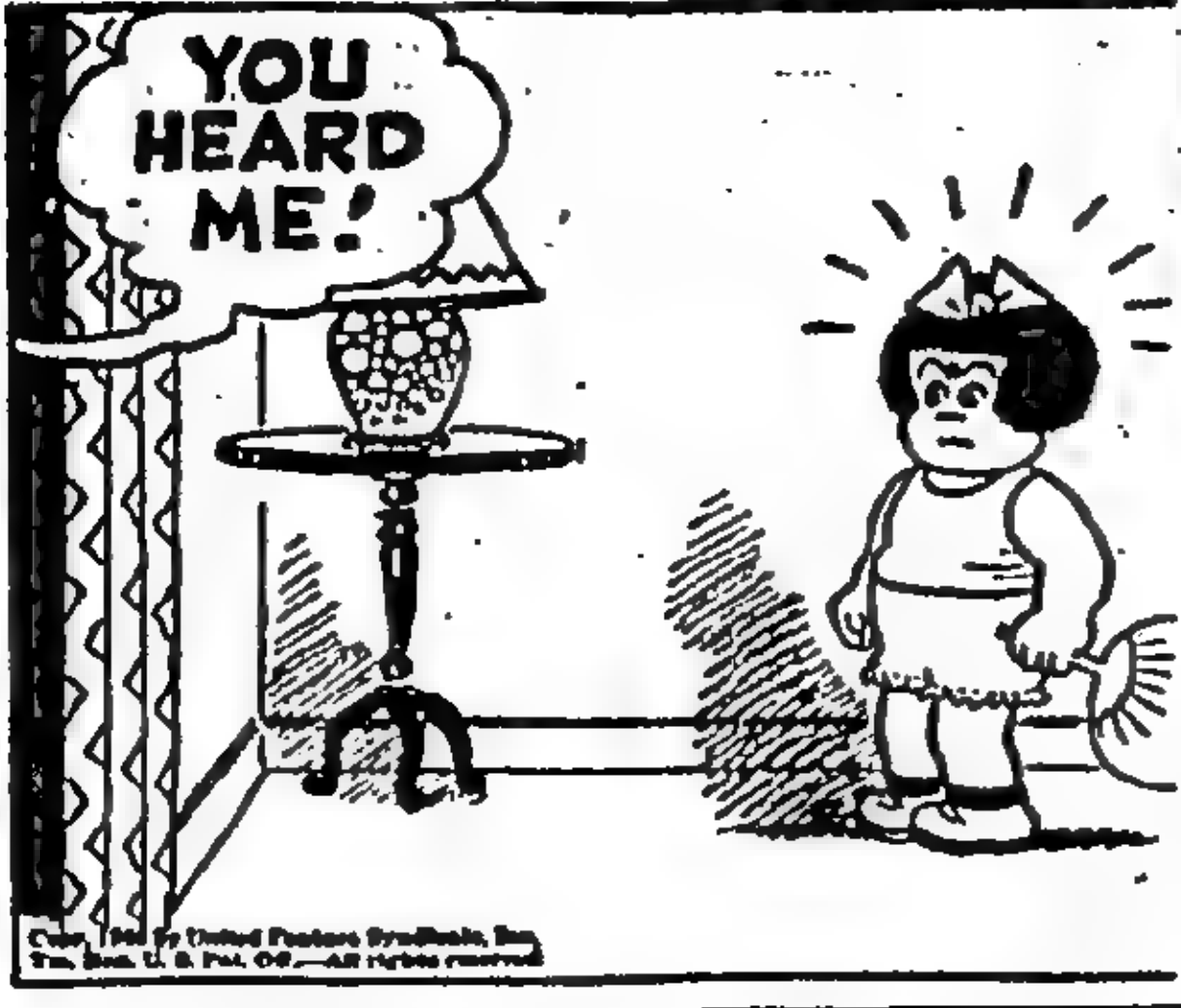
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NANCY



By Ernie Bushmiller

Reactions To The Warships-Bases Agreement

ISOLATIONISTS MAKE EXPECTED PROTEST

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (UP).—The isolationist bloc is already charging that the transfer of 50 American destroyers to Britain "amounts substantially to an act of war."

However, Attorney-General Jackson has delivered an opinion upholding the legality of the transfer and finding that ratification by the Senate is not necessary.

He advised President Roosevelt that a "proposed arrangement" may be concluded as an executive agreement without waiting for ratification, under the Presidential power to transfer the title and possession of proposed considerations upon ratification of appropriate and officers.

Empire's Satisfaction
LONDON, Sept. 3 (Reuter). The successful conclusion of the Anglo-American Agreement, it is stated in authoritative quarters in London, will be greeted with the greatest possible satisfaction by the British Government and the people of the British Commonwealth, says "Reuter's" diplomatic correspondent.

From the notes exchanged it is quite clear that the British Commonwealth and the United States have evolved, during the negotiations, a practical method of confiding materially and effectively to each other's defence requirements.

Britain is anxious to acquire the destroyers for convoy work, to deal with submarines and keep open the channel through which pass trans-

ports to the United States and other ports.
On the other hand, the United States has acquired a 99 years lease of certain sea and air facilities in the Panama Canal Zone and elsewhere on the Atlantic seaboard.

The Prime Minister made clear in the House of Commons that there is no question of any transfer of sovereignty.

Three Main Points

The agreement can be said to serve three main purposes: (1) It provides timely reinforcement for the British Navy in the task of maintaining control of the Atlantic; (2) it contributes to the security of the United States; and (3) it strengthens the material defence of the Western Hemisphere.

It may fairly be pointed out that such an important and significant agreement would be unworkable save in an atmosphere of mutual confidence and goodwill, and it may be cited as an example of the way democracies can ensure their own and common interests.

The destroyers will be used in the same way as British destroyers. They will be brought over by British crews. Some of them were used in the

neutrality patrol and they are thought to require little or no alteration.

Canada Pleased

OTTAWA, Sept. 3 (Reuter).—General pleasure is expressed at the Anglo-American Agreement which, it is opined, will bring the United States to a clearer view of the problems facing the Empire in the war against totalitarianism.

Many Canadians contend that this latest action is the best the United States can do for the Allied war effort apart from an expeditionary force which is not expected.

With American bases on the outposts of the Western Hemisphere and a permanent joint defence board studying joint American and Canadian defences, Canada as well as Britain will soon be an impenetrable fortress, permitting uninterrupted production of war materials and development of expeditionary forces to attack Hitlerian territory.

The Minister of Munitions stated that new factories, costing approximately \$17,500,000, are being added immediately to Canada's rapidly expanding programme of industrial development to meet the wartime demand for guns and materials.

The factories would begin operating in 1941 and would employ thousands in the manufacture of chemicals, guns and wireless.

LEADER OF "FREE" FRENCHMEN



M. T. B. DOWNS A NAZI PLANE

LONDON, Sept. 3 (Reuter).—The crew of a Norwegian motor torpedo boat serving with the British Navy have shot down an enemy bomber into the sea.

An Admiralty communique states that the motor torpedo boat and a merchant ship were attacked by Nazi dive-bombers.

The Norwegian sailors opened fire with tracer bullets and registered a number of hits. One raider came down to sea level, touched the water, rose again and then crashed into the sea.

Here is one of the latest pictures taken of General de Gaulle (right) who is the appointed leader of the "free" French forces in England. Here he is seen leaving a London hotel with Brigadier-General E. L. Spears, M.P.

Governor To Entertain

U. S. Pressmen

The "California Clipper" hopped off from Manila for Hongkong this morning at 10 o'clock carrying the party of eight American newspaper men who have been flying "around the Pacific."

This party flew from San Francisco to New Zealand on the inaugurated flight of this new South Pacific air route and have since flown through Australia, Java, Malaya, and the Philippines, and are now coming to Hongkong, making their last call before returning to the United States.

The party consists of Jack Walsh, Associated Press; James Bassett, Associated Press; Stephen Richards, United Press; Michael Forstner, King Features Syndicate; Royal Cumison, International News Service; Harold Callender, New York Times; Ward Morehouse, New York Sun; and Ansel Talbert, New York Herald Tribune. They are accompanied by George Gardner, Public Relations Counsel for Pan American Airways.

The Clipper will arrive at Kai Tak Airport at approximately 3 p.m. and the party will be met by cars and conducted on a tour of Hongkong under the direction of the military officials of the Colony. Following the tour they will be received by H.E. Lieut.-Col. E. F. Norton, Governor of Hongkong, at Mountain Lodge.

The newsmen will return to San Francisco on the "California Clipper" to-morrow, leaving Kai Tak Airport at 8.30 a.m.

Armed Nazi Forces To "Protect" Rumania

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (Dome).—Nazi motorised divisions will take over the "protection" of Rumania's lower Bukovina border on September 15, according to "Associated Press" reports from Bucharest.

The reports declared that the first line of defence against the possibility of further Russian penetration in this area will be centred on Vatrados and Rumanian troops will form the second line in the vicinity of Platin.

Government quarters and semi-official Nazi circles state that the strong Nazi forces will be supplemented by Italian troops as a token of Axis collaboration in the guarantee given at the Vienna conference.



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Women Who Failed To Register, Summoned

Many British European women were summoned before Mr. H. G. Sheldon, M.C., the Central Magistrate this morning, for failing to supply particulars as specified under Form 2 of the amended regulations of the Registration of Persons Ordinance, which required all British subjects, males and females, to register within two weeks.

Those summoned were Mrs. Vera Joan Armstrong, Mrs. Rose Elsie, of Queen Mary Hospital, Mrs. Margaret Joan Baine, of Kowloon Hospital, Mrs. Edna Maria Christina d'Aquino Carvalho, of Salisbury Avenue, Mrs. J. B. Landell, of Bay View Mansions, Mrs. Beatrice Maria Allen, of Prince Edward Road, Mrs. Olga Basso Remedios, of Granville Road, Mrs. Leticia Remedios Xavier, and Mrs. Carmen Augusta Xavier, both of Midland Road.

Mr. H. G. Armstrong appeared for Mrs. Armstrong, while Mr. J. M. d'Almeida Remedios represented Mrs. Landell, and Mr. F. X. d'Almeida represented Mrs. and Miss Xavier.

The summons against Mrs. Armstrong was taken first.

Police Request
Sgt. J. Harris, of the Special Branch, applied for leave to amend the charge from Form 2 to Form 1.

Mr. Sheldon remarked that the matter was technical registration, and the women were summoned under a section of the Ordinance on a very specific charge, that of failing to sign a return of particulars. In his view, it seemed that they should have been summoned for failing to register.

Sgt. Harris replied that the charge was drafted by senior officer. He was instructed not to press the cases, as the Police believed the defendants never had any intention of evading registration. It was probably they were misinformed through the Press and radio that they had to register within a certain date.

It also appeared that some of the defendants were out of the Colony at the time and may not have heard of the notification. Form 2, under which the summonses were taken out, was not the form the defendants were required to fill.

Letter Goes Astray
Mr. Armstrong said if the charge was amended to one of failing to register, he would plead not guilty. He had sent a letter to the Registration Office on August 3 informing them of the date of his wife's return, and he submitted that was sufficient notice. The Police claimed they never received that letter, but he was prepared to prove that it had been delivered.

The Magistrate told Sergeant Harris that since the Police admitted they did not think there was any willful intention to evade registration, he was not prepared to amend the charge.

Sgt. Harris replied it was not the intention of the Police to prosecute or persecute people, but they wanted them to know they had to register. He applied for all the summonses to be withdrawn.

The application was granted.

GOVT. REFUTES EVACUATION STATEMENT BY MR. MAUGHAN

LEGISLATION TO STOP EVACUEES FROM RETURNING

GOVERNMENT THIS MORNING, THROUGH THE HON. MR. N. L. SMITH, COLONIAL SECRETARY, OFFICIALLY DISASSOCIATED ITSELF FROM MR. B. MAUGHAN'S REPORTED STATEMENT IN AUSTRALIA THAT THE EVACUATION OF WOMEN FROM HONGKONG HAD NOT BEEN A COMPULSORY MEASURE.

The Colonial Secretary also declared that such a statement, if made, was completely untrue.

Mr. Maughan, who is finance liaison officer of the Hongkong Government in connection with the evacuation

to Australia, is reported to have declared on arrival in Sydney: "There was no compulsion about it (the evacuation). The Government advised the women to go and they co-operated with us."

Emphasising that any such declaration was without foundation and did not represent the true facts, the Hon. Mr. N. L. Smith told a "Telegraph" representative that not only was the evacuation compulsory, but that new regulations to prevent evacuees from returning to Hongkong had been drafted at a special meeting this morning.

Order Evaded
Although shipping companies were told not to book women passengers for Hongkong, a number of women have evaded this by booking through to Manila and Shanghai. Then they stepped off at Hongkong, declared the Colonial Secretary.

He further pointed out that the first order to evacuate women and children of pure European descent, was received on the afternoon of Friday, June 28, and a special meeting of the Executive Council on the following morning approved the order for compulsory evacuation.

However, compulsory registration for all women was not enforced until July 6.

Nazis Third-Degree Rumanian Leader Nervous Breakdown
BUCHAREST, Sept. 3 (Reuters).—M. Manolescu, the Rumanian Foreign Minister, had a nervous breakdown after his brow-beating by the Nazis at Vienna. It is revealed in the Rumanian Press to-day.

The famous Vienna specialist, Dr. Otto Elenshimmell, left Bucharest yesterday, after having accompanied M. Manolescu back from Vienna on the orders of Herr von Ribbentrop.

Beware Hitler Invasion Warns Mr. Anthony Eden

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
LONDON, Sept. 3 (UP).—That there was no evidence to show Hitler had abandoned his declared intention to seek to subdue Britain by invasion was emphasised by Mr. Anthony Eden, the War Minister, in a speech at a luncheon given by the National Defence and Public Interest Committee to-day.

Declared Mr. Eden: "It would be most foolish to suppose that because autumn approaches the threat of invasion has already passed. There is plenty of evidence to cause us to be especially watchful during the next few weeks. This autumn, the invasion of Britain may be attempted."

"At any moment now the fighting may develop on a large scale in the Middle East."

"The R.A.F., by its splendid gallantry, strikes a prelude to victory, but it is the army which must deal the final blow."

Attempted Raids On Thirteen Towns

GERMANS AGAIN FAIL TO PIERCE OUR DEFENCES

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
LONDON, Sept. 3 (UP).—The intensity of the German air raids over England to-day and to-night is indicated by the fact that over 13 towns were visited. Five towns in the southeast, one in the southwest, two in the northeast, one in Wales, one in the Midlands, and one in Scotland were raided.

Bombs were dropped on at least five towns in southeast England during raids between 8 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Following one raid to-night on a Kent town, two groups of Nazis attempted to pierce the Thames barrage towards London.

They Turned Back
They were met with terrific gun fire and hundreds of burning shells illuminated the sky. The raiders turned away without dropping bombs on this district.

The Air Ministry has established that 35 enemy planes were brought down on Monday.

It is also officially reported that a further 25 machines were downed yesterday.

Nasty Rebuff
LONDON, Sept. 3 (UP).—During to-day's raids, formations of German bombers, escorted by hordes of fighting planes, made the most determined and extensive attempts to pierce the British defences.

In each case they encountered withering anti-aircraft batteries and solid blocks of British fighting planes. The raiders could do nothing but turn back, six of their number being brought down.

It is estimated that at least 200 Nazi bombing and fighting planes participated in the attack.

At half past three to-day it was officially announced that 23 German planes had been destroyed, and that 15 British machines were missing, although eight of the pilots are safe.

60 On Monday
A "Reuters" message says that it is known that a further eight enemy planes were shot down by A.A. fire, making the total for Monday up to 60.

According to "Dome" it is officially declared in London that in the first year of the war the Germans lost 1,948 planes, including 1,192 shot down by our fighters and another 196 brought down by anti-aircraft guns.

Nearly half of the 1,944 were shot down during August.

During the year R.A.F. pilots have flown 17,000,000 miles, which is equivalent to 100 times the circumference of the equator.

More Defence Successes
LONDON, Sept. 3 (Reuters).—It is officially announced that it is now established that two more enemy aircraft have been shot down to-day.

TURN to Page 2, Column Six

Rumanian Uprisings Coincide With Attempt On King Carol New Border Clash

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
COINCIDENT WITH THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF KING CAROL OF RUMANIA (AS EXCLUSIVELY REPORTED IN OUR EARLIER EDITIONS TO-DAY) THE PRESS OFFICE IN BUCHAREST YESTERDAY ANNOUNCED ATTEMPTED UPRISINGS AT BASOV AND CONSTANZA, ACCORDING TO "UNITED PRESS" MESSAGES.

The streets to-day immediately after a man had fired two revolver shots at the police guards before the Royal Palace wounding two.

Reliable sources declared that the shots were not fired at King Carol, although His Majesty was in the Palace at the time.

The police took control of the situation immediately.

The same sources said that Florian Sima, the "Iron Guard" leader, returned recently from Berlin to assume a Cabinet post and that he directed the attempted coup.

The demonstration has spread to other parts of the country.

The handbills distributed to-night were dated September 1. They bore a huge bold face type heading "Abdicare—That is the City of the Entire Nation."

Streets Patrolled
Hundreds of police armed with rifles and machine guns are now patrolling the streets which have been cleared of pedestrians.

A Press Office official told the "United Press" that it is feared that uprisings were attempted simultaneously at Cluj and Brasov because telephone communications to these two places from Bucharest have been cut all day.

The handbills stated that the "Iron Guard" had decided to continue the dynasty and would accept Crown Prince Michael as King. They also expressed Rumania's attachment to the Axis.

The normal evening crowds were in the streets when signal shots were fired before the Royal Palace. One bullet ricocheted and wounded two.

TURN to Page 2, Column Six

BRITISH TROOPS WITHDRAW

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
LONDON, Sept. 3 (Dome).—British troops stationed at Buna, important caravan centre in Kenya, and 50 miles southeast of Moyale on the Ethiopian border, have been withdrawn southwards, says an official declaration.

New Tension Mounts In S'hai Settlement Streets Barricaded

SHANGHAI, Sept. 4 (UP).—Tension is gathering to-day in the Shanghai International Settlement. The police are barricading several roads and increasing the strength of their patrols.

Authoritative sources have disclosed that the French received information alleging that Wang Ching-well's political police headquarters at 70, Jessfield Road, which is outside the foreign-controlled area, are planning to send 100 pingclothes men into the Settlement to-day for the purpose of "purging" pro-Chungking factions and to revenge yesterday's assassination of Liu San-ha.

Commenting on the assassination, Wang's newspaper the "Central China Daily News" to-day declared: "We cannot help, suspecting that the foreign authorities are dishonest in their alleged desire to suppress terrorism. The foreign authorities must realise that the Chinese will not tolerate the present conditions which are becoming rapidly worse. For this reason the Nanking regime will be forced, by territorial responsibility, to take effective action."

Hungary Not To Risk War With Rumania
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH".
BUCHAREST, Sept. 3, (UP).—High Hungarian circles this evening told the "United Press" that the Hungarian army will not risk war with Rumania.

"Hungary has accepted the Vienna verdict which the Axis Powers assumed the responsibility of imposing," they declared.

German quarters in Bucharest stated that the German army will not enter Transylvania unless there is real war between the Hungarian and Rumanian armies.

"We do not consider local incidents as war," they added.

BERLIN RAIDED R.A.F. Attack For 2 1/2 Hours

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
BERLIN, Sept. 4 (UP).—The air raid alarm was in operation in Berlin from 12.05 to 2.38 this morning.

It is officially reported that shortly after midnight British planes "attempted to fly into the Berlin area from the northwest."

The planes took advantage of the blanket which covered the surrounding area and flew over the city dropping parachute flares at several points.

It is not yet known whether any explosive bombs were dropped.

The Germans claim that most of the British planes failed to penetrate the anti-aircraft screen around the capital, so they skirted the suburbs of Greater Berlin and then returned home.

LATEST Japan Denies Ultimatum

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
TOKYO, Sept. 4 (UP).—The Japanese army spokesman this morning denied that Japan had handed an ultimatum to Indo-China relative to the passage of troops, through the country.

He said that Japan is now negotiating with the Petain Government on various Indo-China questions and he added that the London reports probably account for the British concern over the outcome of the negotiations.

Cholera Figures

Nine new cholera cases were reported yesterday raising the total to 73. There was a second case from the New Territories and eight cases from Kowloon.

Of the 48 cases reported in the last seven days, 14 sufferers have died.

Brilliant Accomplishment By R.A.F. Incessant Raids On Boulogne & Calais

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
LONDON, Sept. 4 (UP).—According to the "United Press" correspondent at Folkestone, the British raids on the French coast are apparently extending from Boulogne to Calais and had been going for more than three hours at midnight.

These raids constitute the most severe of the war.

The correspondent heard the drone of British planes which was almost incessant as they passed over the coast in relays.

Flashes from anti-aircraft guns and flaming onlays were visible from the British coast.

Vivid Description
By EDWARD BEATTIE
UNITED PRESS STAFF
CORRESPONDENT
At a southeast coast town, Sept. 3 (UP).—For over half an hour this afternoon the heaviest gunfire I have

Japanese Indo-China Decision Reported

According to a report received in Hongkong, the Japanese have now informed the French that they will land their troops for passage across Indo-China on September 6.

It is stated that the Governor-General of Indo-China referred the Japanese ultimatum demanding the passage of troops to the Vichy Government. The Vichy Government's reply was evasive and Vice-Admiral Decoux asked the Japanese for an extension of the time for consideration.

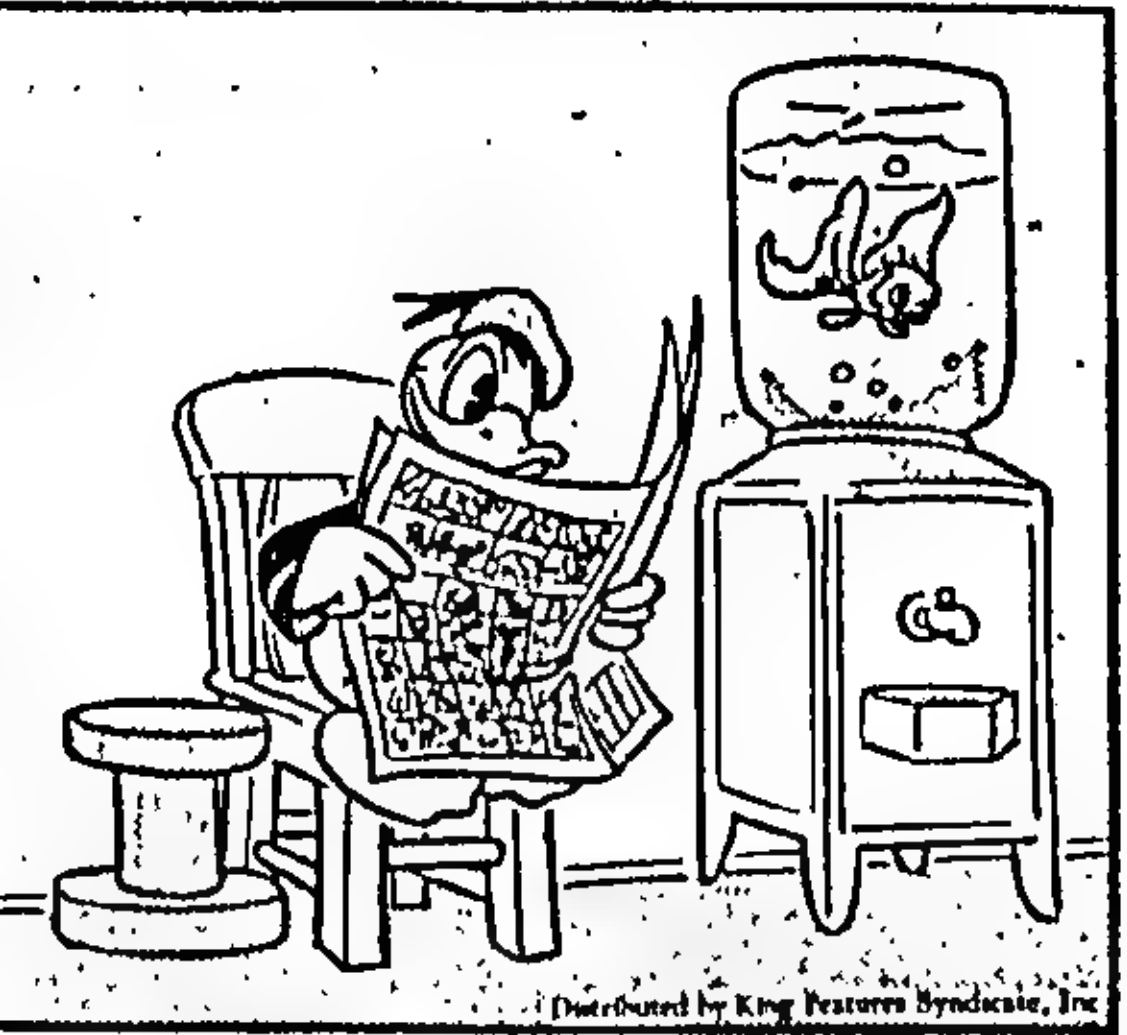
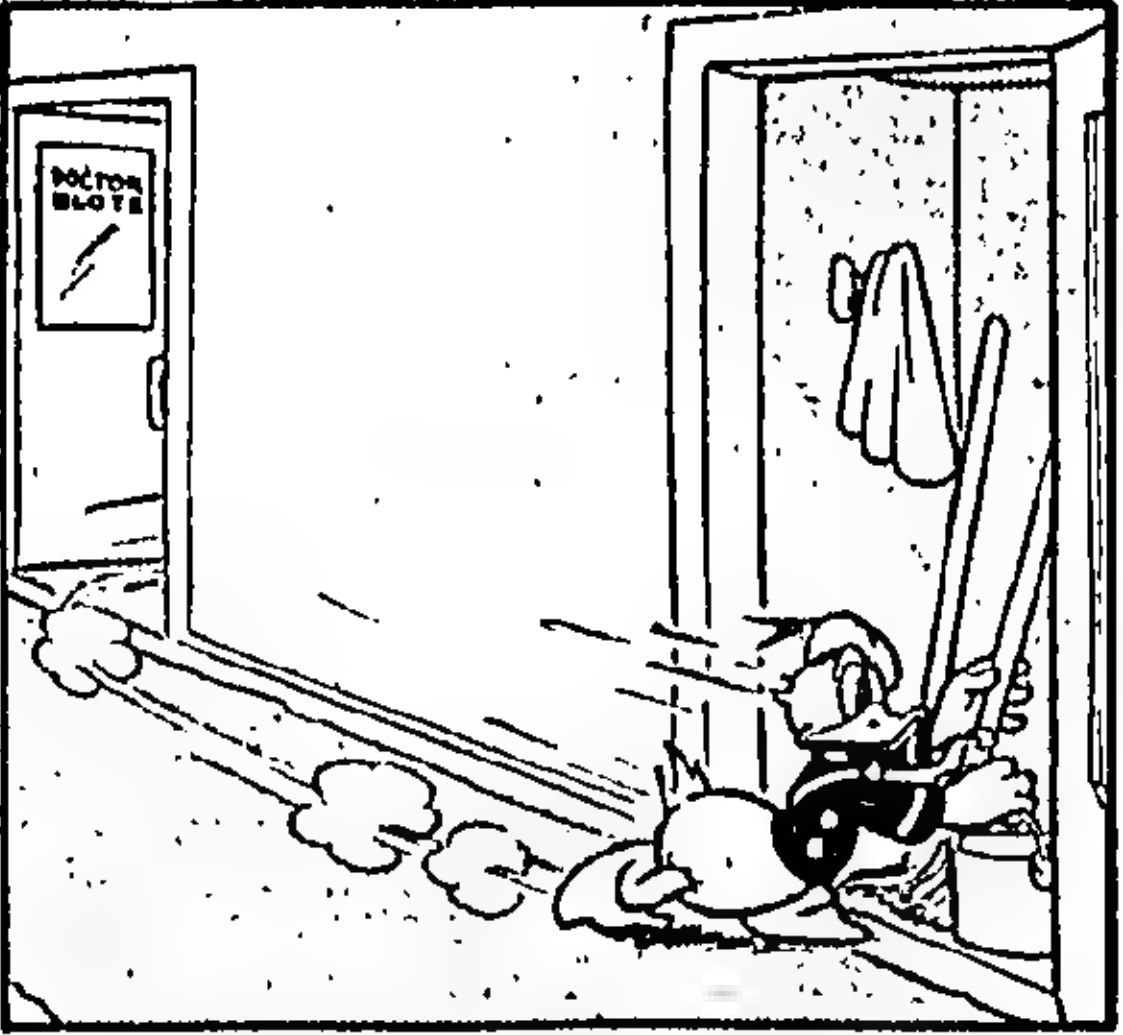
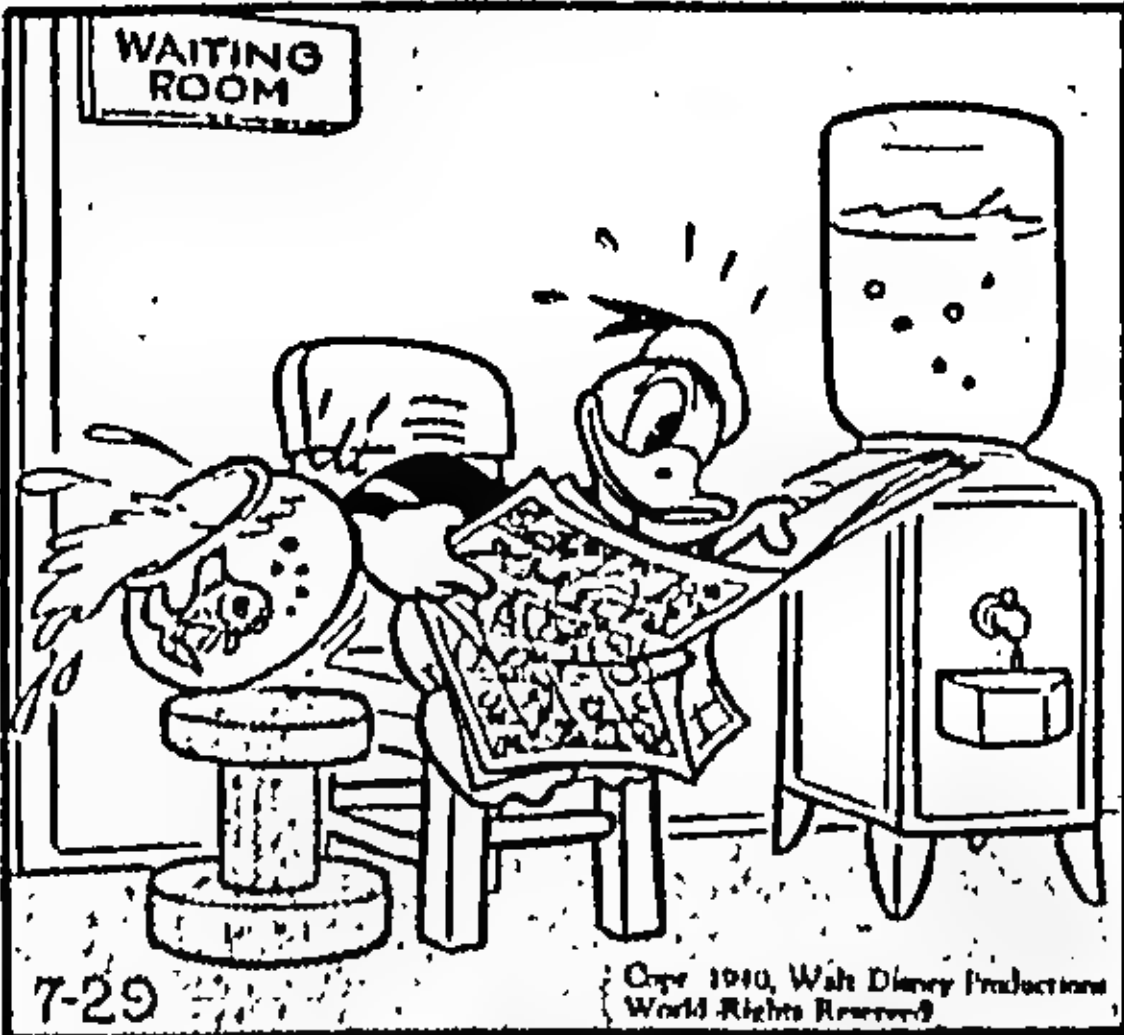
The Japanese, however, replied that there was nothing further to discuss and declared that they will move their troops on the above date.

This report follows the Reuters dispatch from Saigon yesterday stating that an official communiqué issued on Sunday says that Japan had presented an ultimatum.

Latest Developments
SHANGHAI, Sept. 4 (UP).—Related authoritative dispatches just

TURN to Page 2, Column Six

DONALD DUCK



By Walt Disney

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MAGAZINE PAGE

The Woman's Share

ONE of the sharpest contrasts between the outward life of Britain in wartime and that of France just before Hitler launched his blitzkrieg, as they strike an observer newly landed in England, is the part British women are vividly playing in the war effort of their country.

In France, right up to the end of the "false peace," it was rare to see a Frenchwoman in uniform. A few nurses in their long blue cloaks, a few more or less uniformed women belonging to Red Cross, refugee relief and other voluntary organizations, a few women ambulance drivers (mostly Americans or other foreigners) belonging to mixed units formed by private enterprise and attached to the French Army, were to be seen here and there but there was nothing like the wide enrolment of young women that has grown up overnight in England.

Just as France started this war by the old method of mobilising several millions of soldiers, most of whom were not needed for immediate fighting and had no chance, as General de Gaulle has shown us, of standing as a mass against the army of machines the Nazis built within the last six months, so she went into the conflict unconsciously burdened with a social anomaly which survived in hardly any other civilized land.

In 1939, when even relatively backward nations had long recognised the political rights due to their women if they were to play their full part in the normal daily life of the community (to say nothing of the part expected of them in a national emergency), the Frenchwoman still had no full or dignified status as a citizen.

First and foremost I know I am risking the sneers of the "rock the cradle" school—the French woman had no vote, either national or local. She could take no legal and independent part in the election of her (as well as her

A Lesson From The French Disaster

husbands and brother's representatives in Parliament (either the Senate or the Chamber of Deputies). She had no voice in the selection of local authorities, mayors and municipal councillors, officers of health and the like, though their task was mainly connected with the immediate interests of women as they affect the upbringing of children and the welfare of the family.

In a word, the entire legislative and executive organization of the State lay in the hands of men only with no obligation to consult the interests of one half of the community.

We have all heard, of course, the stock reply to the use of the few French protagonists for women's suffrage, that the Frenchwoman needs no vote since she generally holds the purse-strings, keeps the accounts of her husband's business, and as often as not, "runs" him generally by the exercise of sheer force of character and/or feminine charm.

French society was and is a fearful example of the way in which a section of the community which is denied full equality of rights with the other section will find indirect ways round that barrier and in so doing will sow, quite unconsciously, the seeds of weakness and corruption within the State.

The persistent refusal of political equality to women by Frenchmen whose very sensibility to the sex attraction made them determined to confine their women to the sphere of sex utility exposed these men themselves to a danger of which the more far-sighted among them may well be bitterly conscious to-day. For ability will

find an outlet, and no one questions the ability of the average Frenchwoman.

But by being forced to exercise whatever talent for political or communal activity she had solely through the medium of her menfolk, she was left with no choice but to make sex-appeal her principal instrument of policy. The result was a degree of unacknowledged and suspicious "pettifogging influence" on men in high positions which is largely responsible for mistakes and disorders in French policy.

Absence of the sex-repression prevalent in England was indeed a blessing to French people, it helped to create the atmosphere of freedom which all who have known France justly prize. But this spiritual freedom, when coupled with the refusal of practical freedom to the women of the country, caused a form of social distortion which could only sap the national vitality.

Modern French writers and dramatists have made the most of this, agreeable but dangerous state of things. With infinite wit and skill, to our immense delectation, they portray a society in which adultery is a matter of course, young men just leaving school consider it almost a duty to complete their education by becoming the lovers of older men's wives; no middle-aged household (provided the husband can afford the luxury) is complete without a young and pretty mistress alongside the man's regular partner, and the concept of manners, not content with the "eternal triangle" pointedly hinted at in the English theatre, is usually built at least on an eternal quadrangle of mutually unfaithful couples.

So common is this arrangement not only behind the Paris footlights, but in French life at least Parisian society that one is tempted to wonder why Frenchmen go through the trouble of marrying at all, since their rule seems so often to be that any woman, except the one they have

FUNNY SIDE UP

By Abner Dean



"It won't pay to operate, Mr. Gillies, that quarter you swallowed is counterfeit!"

married, is the one they really need.

But what, in times of national crisis like the present, is the outcome of this lack of inhibition? It is simply this, that almost any prominent French statesman is likely to be under the influence of some woman whose relationship with him is unacknowledged, for whom he has no regular responsibility, but who is determined to have a finger in the pie of politics, using her sex influence to keep it there.

Without mentioning names I may say that recent French history, culminating in the present tragedy, has been no exception to

this rule. Underground influence exercised by politicians' mistresses who were ideal subjects for and conscious or unconscious agents of Nazi propaganda has played a large part in putting France at the mercy of the German legions.

The more young women we see marching about in khaki here in war-time, the surer we can be that no part of our national potential is being stifled or wasted. And when they have helped England to show the modern way to victory, it will be time for them to ask their sisters across the Channel whether they also should not insist on their proper share in the free country that we hope to win back for them.

David Scott

WE as a nation expect that only the best in medical care shall be at the disposal of our wounded men. That is the ideal which is before every doctor and nurse, whether man or woman, in the medical services of the fighting Forces or in our hospitals at home.

To live up to this ideal requires much effort, not only on the part of those who, day after day, are seeking new knowledge of disease and its treatment in our laboratories and hospitals, but also on the part of the doctors whose job it is to put into practice the latest discoveries of the science of healing.

Modern methods of preventing disease and new ways of treating wounds have to be applied under conditions which, in our civil life, we would regard as almost impossible. Yet, through the dauntless courage and infinite resource of our doctors, on land and sea, applied they are, and with what wonderful success.

Epidemics have decimated armies in days gone by. We lost more men from typhoid fever in South Africa than from wounds received in action. Yet in France and Belgium in 1914-1918 typhoid fever was a rare disease. The proper steps had been taken to render our men immune from its ravages.

During the winter just past a widespread epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis swept this country and our army in France. A few years ago thousands would probably have died. Thanks to the use of a new drug discovered in England in one of our well-known hospitals, the numbers who died were an infinitely small percentage of those who suffered from the disease. Epidemics such as cholera have long disappeared, since

DON'T BE AFRAID OF WAR WOUNDS

An Army Doctor here describes three new treatments which are saving lives

methods of preventing them were discovered.

If the control of epidemic diseases has become more effective because we can either prevent them altogether or treat them successfully when they arise, the methods of treating war wounds have become even more so.

The experience of the last war showed clearly that, provided the wound or wounds were not mortal, and the percentage of such is low, the surgeon had two great enemies—shock and wound infection. To combat these, surgeons, bacteriologists and research workers fought hard, but they had not, in 1914-1918, the knowledge or the resources which we have to-day.

During the last ten years, scientific work in which this country has played a conspicuous part, has provided weapons against these two great enemies which were denied to the surgeons who served during the Great War.

Shock in the large majority of wounded men can be fought successfully. During the last war, it was found that blood transfusion, although then a difficult procedure and but imperfectly understood, was a real life-saving treatment.

The Spanish campaign demonstrated that blood transfusion could be carried out in the field by using blood which had been taken from volunteer donors days before and properly stored. The use of stored blood on a large scale for a British Expeditionary Force required much organisation, ingenious plan-

ning of the apparatus, and skilled hands to administer the treatment in the Navy and the Air Force and in our civil population, similar plans were made.

The very foundation of all these plans was the magnificent response of volunteer blood donors all over the country. There cannot be too many of them. In Flanders, in the actions which were fought by the B.E.F., stores of good British blood were available at all the hospitals behind the lines ready to be used to aid our wounded. It was only at last, when the landing of supplies became impossible, that the stores ran low.

There are thousands of men and women in towns and villages in South-West England who, by giving of their blood, brought hundreds, perhaps thousands of our wounded home alive. Blood transfusion had proved its value in the field and the first enemy—shock—had been checked.

Wound infection is, and always will be, a serious complication of any wound whether received in civil life, on the battlefield or in an air raid. The first treatment is to clean the wound until it is free from gross dirt and fragments of the missiles which caused it. This is done under an anaesthetic under proper operating room conditions.

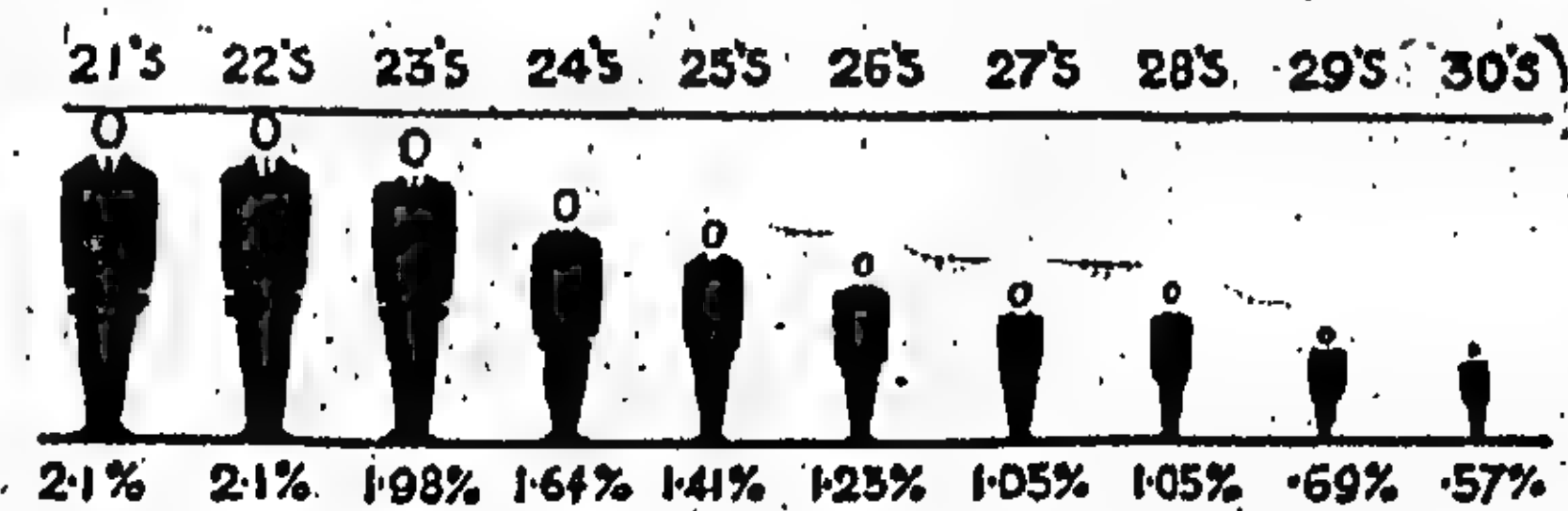
The surgeon now faces the problem of the 48 kill off the microbes which may still lurk in the wound. Drugs which have the power of destroying these microbes without hurting the

tissues of the body are now known. They can be given either in tablets or used as powder to pack into the wound itself.

Most of the really dangerous microbes are killed off by the drugs and the wound then heals rapidly. The wounded men are spared the long illness due to poisoning by the poisons liberated by the microbes, and he is fit and well in a fraction of the time taken before these drugs were known.

One microbe which infects wounds requires a different attack. Lockjaw, or tetanus, caused

SEE HOW THEY SHRINK...



THERE are fewer conscientious objectors among older men. As each age group registers for military service, a smaller percentage is now shown in comparison with the group before it. When the 30's signed on there were only 1,789 to a total of 310, 688 men—57 per cent., the lowest so far recorded.

When the 21's and 22's registered both groups showed a percentage of conscientious objectors of 2.1. Since then the percentage has steadily dropped. By the time the 27's and 28's were called the percentage in both groups was 1.05. After that, the 29's brought it down with a bump to .69.

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- 2 PETAIN, RULER OF FRANCE, FACES SERIOUS PROBLEM OF RECONSTRUCTION AND THE FOOD CRISIS.
- 3 CHURCHILL TOURS DEFENSES.
- 4 ITALIAN PRISONERS OF WAR AT ALEXANDRIA.
- 5 CANADIAN RE-INFORCEMENTS LAND IN ENGLAND.
- 6 PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WITH SEC. OF NAVY KNOX TOURS WATERTOWN ARSENAL.
- 7 THE NORWEGIAN FREIGHTER "LISTA", WITH HEAVY CARGO FOR ENGLAND, BURNS AND GOES AGROUND.
- 8 THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF WINDSOR ARRIVE IN BERMUDA ON WAY TO BAHAMAS POST ETC.

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Necessity Knocks Repeatedly

Far from destroying the possibilities for union among nations, the war seems rather to be destroying the alternatives. Even if the peoples were looking forward to nothing more than an end of armed strife and a return to old ways, such a return might well be impossible. For the conditions which underlay those practices are being shattered apparently beyond repair.

Meanwhile, the problems the United States is facing as a joint guarantor of the integrity of the Western Hemisphere may speedily educate Americans to the advisability of sharing these problems as widely as possible. Americans are beginning to recognize the important role the British Navy has played in defending the Monroe Doctrine. Currently, British offers to collaborate with the Americas in solving the problem of raw material surpluses indicates a corresponding recognition by Britain of its stake in the outcome of the diplomatic struggle between European totalitarianism and American liberalism in the New World.

There is nothing academic about the thinking that is producing a new basis for co-operation among peoples still at free. Just as conditions are outmoding old political conceptions in Britain, they are forcing new questions upon other

The Hongkong Telegraph

Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1940.
Wyndham St., Hongkong
Telephone: 20616

in a new system of world order.

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BRITISH CHILDREN IN AMERICA

By Robert Waithman

New York NEWS stories from London have described queues of British parents applying at the Passport Office for permits to send their children abroad. There are queues of parents here, too.

They are applying for permission to receive British or French children into their homes for the duration of the war.

The people who are standing in the queues on this side of the Atlantic are mostly Americans from what are called "upper income groups." That is, they are, if not wealthy, at least not poor.

Three-quarters of the applicants in New York are women and most of the women are mothers. They are wives of lawyers, Wall Street brokers, company officials, advertising men, writers, doctors, architects, clergymen, university professors. If we have to attach an English label to them it might be "thousand a year and upwards."

Nine out of ten of their houses are white and built of wood. They have porches at one side and behind there are garages and more trees, probably a lawn and perhaps a tennis court.

Inside the principal differences are the polished hardwood floors, the gleaming white kitchens, the cellars with elaborate central heating apparatus and the two or three bathrooms.

There is usually more room in the houses and they stand farther apart than houses stand in Golders Green, London, or West Didsbury, Manchester, or Jeannette Dene, New

castle. There are almost no garden gates. There are hundreds of sidewalks or fences and there is in a general sense a greater spaciousness about

them even when they are quite small houses. But the more you know the people who live in them the easier it is to understand that the differences are less than the similarities.

American families in these pleasant white houses are thinking, feeling and behaving as English families are in their brick-built homes, worrying over the same problems, expressing the same opinions, and cherishing the same hopes.

Now these American parents are wanting to take British children into their homes. From places around New York the United States Committee for the Care of Europe's children, which is the newly organized body outside whose door the queues have been forming in the last week, has received ten thousand applications.

They are all from the reasonably well-to-do because, for a start the Committee is dealing only with applicants who are willing to assume complete financial responsibility for the war guests. Later there will be time to consider thousands of other applications from less affluent parents who will need financial help, but the logical way to tackle the situation is to begin with those who are best equipped to do the job.

At the head of the new committee, which is co-ordinating all manner of voluntary efforts, is President Roosevelt's wife. There is a great deal to be done. There is the administration of the five-million-dollar appeal which is being launched to provide a fund from which grants can be made to those American parents who will need them.

There are hundreds of affidavits or fences and there is in a general sense a greater spaciousness about

willingness and ability to care for the children is a matter of official record.

There is the organization of big houses where some of the children will go when they arrive and from which they will be taken by their hosts. There are arrangements to be made for meeting the ships and providing cars and buses from the pier.

Why do you think so many American mothers and fathers are opening their homes to Allied children, why do you think the Gallup poll shows at least five million families were willing to care for young war-guests from Britain and France?

There is more than one explanation. Dorothy Thompson, the most widely-read woman columnist in America, recently called for a gesture by the American Government and the people that would befit the "drama and grandeur" of this occasion on which America offers sanctuary to the children of her sister Democracy.

But I do not think the women who are standing in the queues in the corridor in New York are thinking of drama or grandeur. I think most of them are there because there has suddenly occurred a chance to offer personal and individual aid as distinct from the impersonal and collective aid their Government can give.

I think they feel deeply enough to want to give what it is in their power to give.

What makes me think so is this. During all conversations I have had about this plan I have encountered only one doubt about it: "The doubt is whether British parents might resent the American offer. I think this, doubt shows a humility which could come only from a man or woman who understands how British fathers and mothers may be feeling. It is with Christian humility that this gesture is being made."

PARIS UNDER THE NAZI JACKBOOT

Walter B. Kerr, junr., American journalist, who represented the "New York Herald-Tribune" in Paris until recently, has given DAVID SCOTT, a Special Correspondent in Lisbon, the following exclusive eye-witness account of present conditions in Paris.

HE said: "The morning after the occupation of the city the Germans commandeered all the big hotels for use as officers' headquarters, etc., but allowed the few guests, mostly Americans, to remain.

"By this time French people, finding the Germans harmless, were resuming their normal life among the invaders, but the streets remained pretty empty, as three-quarters of the population had gone.

"French people were more worried by private concerns like herole fight of the French Army food supply and the whereabouts against the 'invincible German of relatives, etc., than by the forces, and putting all the

German occupation, which interfered little with them.

"About 600 British civilians in Paris, left entirely free till now, can be heard talking English in restaurants and are seen going about freely, but they are unpopular with the French, especially since the French Fleet affair.

"The Germans are doing all they can to win the confidence

"The Germans are doing all they can to win the confidence

blame for French misfortunes. "Despite the carefully con-

on the British, who, they say, tropped moderation of German

left France to her fate. troops in the Paris area, Parisi-

"All classes of French deeply resent the British action against the power of Germany.

the Fleet. Your Government "German bombers and other

must explain much more fully to warplanes constantly fly over

make the French understand. the city and practise dive-bomb-

"Life in Paris was quite un- ing at the Arc de Triomphe and

eventful when I left, with a few other prominent landmarks,

outward restrictions which the while German troops, watched.

French accept philosophically. by curious sightseers, drill and

"A general curfew order was practise infantry tactics daily

imposed, first for 9 p.m., then at the Ecole Militaire and other

10, and then 11. Paris parade grounds.

"French police enter the cafes, etc., shortly before cur-

few, warning people to get hard at work in drill and man-

home. "The underground train and

the bus services are much re-duced and there are few cars on

the streets. "Early in the occupation, the

Germans opened a mild propa- friendly and anxious to please in

ganda campaign by posters, simultaneously introducing the

death penalty for tearing or de- faceing these.

"But posters fixed during the day were always defaced and

torn next morning. "The favourite poster shows a

handsome Nazi soldier sharing his food with French children.

"Daily at lunch time, a Ger- obviously in preparation for an

man infantry company marches down the Champs Elysees and

goose-steps past the German road are going on in all direc-

headquarters in the Hotel Cril- Loire.

"I also saw several trainloads of French negro troops going

east without arms, probably destined for labour in Germany.

"The morale of the German troops is naturally very high

since they feel 'on top of the interferes. Only the Paris police world' and expect quick victory

are required to salute the Ger- over the British.

"A Nazi newsreel cameraman I met in Paris told me he was

respondents brought from Ber-scheduled as the twentieth man

lin to see the Paris occupation were forbidden to talk with

French civilians before sending stories.

"The food situation is acute in Paris, owing to lack of trans-

portation from the countryside. "Consequently, the central

market is almost empty. Food available consists mainly of can-

ned goods, frozen meat and stored provisions.

"Paris newspapers with a strong Right Wing tendency

alone appear now. "The principal daily is 'Le

Matin,' which, under the direction of Stephane Lausanne, is

now violently anti-British.

"It has called on Reynaud to commit suicide as the man re-

sponsible for the French disaster. "Gustave Hervé's paper, 'La

Victoire' appeared a few days ago with a strong anti-democra-

tic bias, but was then killed by the German authorities for

defending the British against a charge of treachery.

"A new paper, 'La Vie Nationale,' and other pro-Fascist

organs have started an anti-Jewish campaign.

"Germans generally have not interfered with shops or private

commerce, but I saw pictures from a gallery belonging to Seg-

mann, the big Jewish art dealer, being removed by German

troops. "All the same, the French bazars

and department stores do a big trade, with German soldiers buying fancy

goods, scarves, silk dresses, handkerchiefs, and so forth to send home to their womenfolk.

"Going south, I met several es-

caped British prisoners, disguised as peasants or workmen tramping to-

wards the unoccupied area, hoping to get out through Marseilles or some other port.

"They slept out and lived from hand to mouth, not daring to speak to anyone for a week at a time for fear of detection.

"They had no money and were terribly dirty and footsore."

FUNNY SIDE UP By Abner Dean



"Last week they pulled off more buttons than they could use... so they're giving some of them back!"

Britain Takes Over 50 Destroyers from United States

AGREEMENT GIVES AMERICA BASES FOR DEFENCE ON THE ATLANTIC SEABOARD

By J. EDELSTEIN

"UNITED PRESS" STAFF
CORRESPONDENT

Washington, Sept. 3 (UP).—President Roosevelt, assuming unprecedented personal responsibility, to-day threw a mighty segment of United States naval power into Britain's balance in return for new bastions of defence in the western Hemisphere.

He advised Congress that the United States was giving Great Britain 50 destroyers in exchange for naval and air bases at New Antigua and British Guiana.

On 99 Years Lease

The leases will be for 99 years, while the boundaries and necessary defences will be determined by common agreement. For this purpose Britain is naming experts immediately.

It was revealed by the State Department to-day that Mr. Winston Churchill has pledged that Britain will never surrender or scuttle the British fleet in the event of the British Isles being conquered.

Possession in Few Days
It is officially declared that the agreement to exchange 50 destroyers for naval and air bases will not require Congressional ratification nor approval by Parliament.

Mr. Cordell Hull declared that Britain would take possession of the warships within the next few days. President Roosevelt, in disclosing his diplomatic feat, labelled the step as the "most important action for the reinforcement of our national defence since the Louisiana purchase."

The President also mentioned the clamour which is certain to arise from the isolationists, pacifists and anti-British circles by observing "this is not inconsistent in any sense with our status of peace."

Why Action Was Taken

Thus the United States has declared to the whole world that she has not changed her neutral status, but is recognizing what President Roosevelt termed a "grave danger" to hemispheric security. The United States has taken action to reinforce the outposts of the hemisphere defence by establishing bases along the vast Atlantic and Caribbean frontiers stretching from Newfoundland to Bermuda, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Jamaica and Antigua.

The exchange of notes between Britain and the United States contained no indications as to exactly what bases would specifically be built, nor where, but they made available virtually all British possessions in the western hemisphere for sites as anti-hemispheric defence outposts.

The Bermuda and Newfoundland bases are fairly certain to have priority, which, with the base at Trinidad would be converted into first line aviation centres.

The two former were offered to the United States "freely and generously" without compensation, while Trinidad and the other bases and sites are made available to the United States in return for 50 destroyers.

Destroyers Described

The 50 destroyers which have been exchanged are about 20 years old, built either during or immediately after the world war. It is reported that they cost \$100,000,000 to construct.

They are capable of a speed exceeding 30 knots, have a displacement of 1,200 tons and carry crews of 125 men.

Each warship mounts four 4-in. guns, twelve 21-in. torpedo tubes, one anti-aircraft gun and some 50 calibre machine guns. However, they are chiefly valuable for their mobility in connection with laying depth charges which are rolled from the stern.

All 50 vessels have been recommissioned at naval bases, armed and overhauled and are being delivered to Britain "as is", which is understood to mean that they are fully armed and ready for action.

Cathedral Service During Air Raid

Commemorating First Twelve Months

LONDON, Sept. 3 (Reuters).—The service at Westminster Abbey in commemoration of the first anniversary of the war was held during an air raid warning this morning.

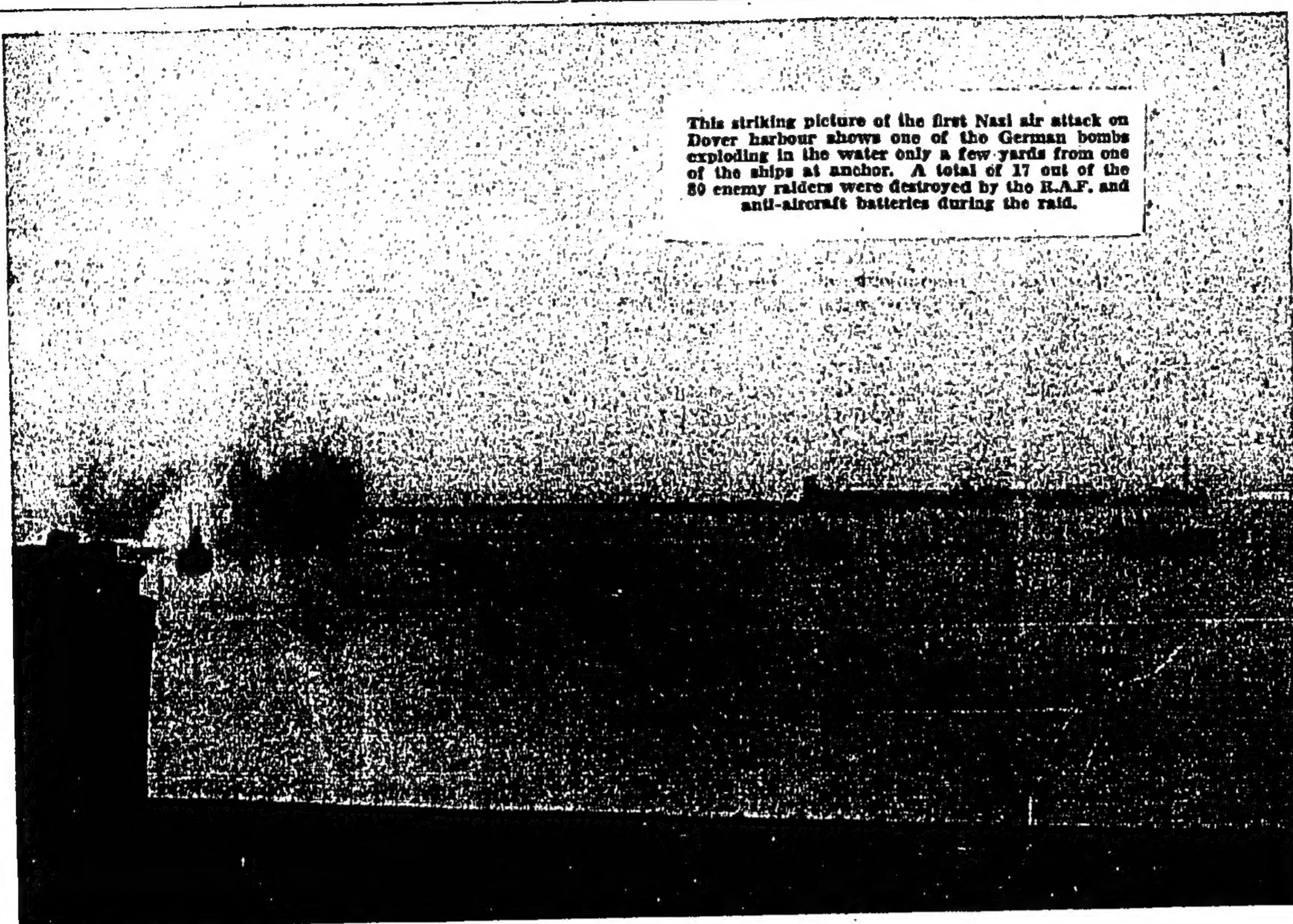
The Prime Minister and members of the Cabinet attended.

The warning sounded just before service was due to begin.

Mr. Churchill conversed with the Dean for several minutes. It was then decided that the service should continue.

Answers To Correspondents

"Compulsory Deportation": Your letter should be addressed to the newspaper, which published the comment.



This striking picture of the first Nazi air attack on Dover harbour shows one of the German bombs exploding in the water only a few yards from one of the ships at anchor. A total of 17 out of the 80 enemy raiders were destroyed by the R.A.F. and anti-aircraft batteries during the raid.

SEVERE RAIDS

R.A.F. Busy Over Germany

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
LONDON, Sept. 3 (UP).—The Royal Air Force heavily bombed new targets in Germany and Italy last night.

Official reports show that dynamite works at Schlebusch, northeast of Cologne and the important railway junctions of Saupier de Arena at Genoa were among the targets.

Long-range German gun emplacements at Gisors in France were also bombed.

The heavy explosives works near Cologne were subjected to an intense raid, while other objectives attacked were the important Dortmund-Ems Canal and the Bosch ignition and plug works at Stuttgart and Port Lorient.

Attack on Calais?

LONDON, Sept. 3 (Reuters).—Heavy explosions and distant gunfire in the direction of Calais and Boulogne were heard by people in Kentish coast towns this evening.

It is believed that the R.A.F. was making surprise attacks on the guns and shipping in the vicinity of these ports.

29 LBS UGLY FAT GOES IN 6 WEEKS

New, Safe Slimming Method praised by all

The following is one of the extreme cases of fatness which proves beyond a shadow of doubt that BonKora will reduce your weight and bulk to normal after all diet fails, and improve you in appearance and in health at the same time. If you are rarely "resting on weight" or are even twice as fat and heavy as you should be, Mrs. Prieau's letter will make interesting reading.

"I had been under the doctor's care for bad heart and liver. He advised me to reduce. I tried all sorts of remedies without result. Then a friend told me of BonKora and lost 20 lbs. in 5 weeks. I decided to try it. I lost 29 lbs. in 6 weeks. Reduced bust 6 inches, waist 7 inches. Now wear a dress 3 sizes smaller."

My liver troubles, headaches and tired feeling have gone too. I feel full of pep.—Mrs. A. Prieau.

BonKora Reduces Fat Quickly—Safely—Builds up Health

You can get rid of your fat as did Mrs. Prieau, without taking dangerous drugs, without dieting or exercising, which if you are excessively fat, would be extremely dangerous to health. BonKora not only aids you of ugly fat, but tones up your whole body, making you fitter, stronger and to feel and look younger than for years.

BonKora takes off unwanted fat in new 3-stage way. Triple action. Triple speed, but absolutely safe. BonKora gives you firm, healthy flesh of good colour in place of the flabby, ugly fat which made you look old and unattractive.

BonKora is sold by all Chemists, Stores, Razors, etc.

Sole Agents:
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Dramatic Pictures of Nazi Raid on Dover



Another dramatic picture of the Dover raid taken as two bombs fell simultaneously close to British ships in the harbour. They sent up huge columns of smoke and water as is vividly revealed in the photograph. In the top part of the photograph can be discerned anti-aircraft shells bursting around the Nazi raiders.

French Is. Rebel Against Vichy

Pacific Groups Join de Gaulle

WELLINGTON, Sept. 3 (Reuters).—The French Pacific islands groups of Tahiti, Moorea and Paumotu, by 5,564 votes to 18, declared for General de Gaulle at a plebiscite held to decide the islands' attitude.

The administration of the islands is assumed by a provisional government pending the nomination of a new governor by General de Gaulle.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Peter Fraser, who said he had received the information from Papeete, capital of Tahiti.

Appeal By Vichy

VICHY, Sept. 3 (UP).—In a radio broadcast to-day Marshal Petain

appealed to French colonials to remain loyal to France and to cease their dissidence.

"This message is one of truth and confidence. France lost the war. Three fifths of our territory is occupied. She is preparing to pass a terrible winter and we must face very hard tasks. But her unity, forged by a thousand years of sacrifices and efforts, remains intact," he declared.

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Crossword Puzzle
By LARS MORRIS

ACROSS
1—Covers with moisture
2—Savory
3—Waxed
4—Live out
5—Turbid decree
6—Alexander
7—Sheepfold
8—Cause of sorrow
9—Castell of Latvia
10—Toward
11—Heroine of opera
12—Charged atom
13—Bale
14—Hole in ground
15—Primitive weapon
16—Maximum labor
17—Mr. Dab of "Arabian Nights"
18—Lake trout
19—Human beings
20—Baking chamber
21—Something owed
22—Whispering talk
23—Those who commence
24—Capable of being changed
25—Handed out
26—Lowest member of ship
27—Chief of janitorias
28—Unit of alphabet
29—Wicked
30—Wicked
31—Wicked
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36—Wicked
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70—Wicked

DOWN
1—Two-toothed
2—Expressing emotion
3—Humor
4—Dial
5—Master (Italian)
6—Muscle about from bow
7—Chase
8—Chemical stuff
9—Challenge
10—Dormitory for day
11—Arabian man's name
12—Entertained royally
13—Treat
14—Brawl or sudden
15—Vessel for bathing
16—One who moderates
17—Intermediate hotel
18—At all (Scottish)
19—Defame in print
20—Like a true man
21—Impetuous attack
22—Commanded
23—(Old) wanderer
24—Norwegian rock
25—Muscle for raising
26—Type connection
27—Devoiced
28—Type of chicken
29—Moved along in numbers
30—Tropical vines
31—Dobo (Island)
32—Small fish
33—Toss at wheat
34—Chairs shelter
35—Are awaiting
36—Pastime over staple
37—Nickname for Yale
38—Salutation to Virgin
39—Cravat

INTERNATIONAL SHIELD GAME



Bernie Gomes (Portugal) safe at first during the Portugal-United States final for the International Shield, Balcevic is the first baseman.

Major Baseball

CINCINNATI
NOSE OUT
ST. LOUIS

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (UP).—Only two matches were played in the Major Baseball League to-day. In the National circuit, the Cincinnati Red consolidated further when they sound out the St. Louis Cardinals 4-3.

In the American League, the Detroit Tigers, who yesterday gave second place to the New York Yankees, sank further in the table when they were thrashed by the Chicago White Sox 10-2.

Complete scores were:

NATIONAL LEAGUE

St. Louis	4	11	0
Batteries	McGee, Shoun, Padgett, Owen		
Cincinnati	3	4	0
Batteries	Butchings, Gule, Boggs, Wilson		

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Detroit	1	6	2
Batteries	Hutchinson, Newhouse, C. Smith, Scott, Tebbette		
Chicago	10	11	0
Batteries	Knott, Trem		

Japan Tennis

Invitation To
German And
Italian "Aces"

TOKYO, Sept. 3 (Domei).—The Japan Tennis Association has formally invited German and Italian players to participate in a tripartite tennis tournament comprising Japan, Germany and Italy, to be held in Japan this autumn.

It is hoped that Germany will be able to send H. Henkel and another player to Japan, while Stefano Italy's No. 1, and another Italian player are desired to visit Japan.

TO-DAY'S TENNIS

Programme of matches for to-day's matches in the "C" Division are:

Chinese R.C.	v	Army
S. China	v	University A
K. Tong	v	University B
Jewish R.C.	v	C.H.A.
Police	v	Heeren R.C.

ACE'S BIG BAG

London, Sept. 3. Twenty-one enemy aircraft have been personally destroyed by Sgt. Herbert James Lampshire, Hawkes, whose name figures on the latest list of aces. He receives the Distinguished Flying Medal and Bar.

Around The Courses
PLANS FOR NEW KOWLOON
SITE ABANDONEDRifle Ranges To Be Put
To Very Full Use
Colony Championship Soon

(By "Birdie")

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Kowloon Golf Club held last Saturday settled in many minds the conjecture that had gathered around the prospects of that Club removing to a new site. It is greatly to be regretted that the project has to be abandoned, for not only was the site situated among some of the most beautiful scenery in Hongkong but the land itself was ideally contoured for golf.

It wasn't a sufficiently disappointing blow to members, the President, Mr. F. C. Barry announced that the coming season was to be a most exacting one as regards the military use of the ranges, around and on which the Kowloon course is laid.

It was some months ago, however, that indications were that all was not going well with the prospective plans for their new course. The repairs and improvements to the course that have been made were more than what was to be expected to constitute "general" repair.

Drainage ditches running down the fairways were laid with pipes and covered in, new greens were laid and the course was lengthened. And the lay-out, as it is now, is a very good test of skill.

The course, too, at the moment, is playing very well, and in view of the fact that it is being tendered, there is no reason why it should not continue to do so—but, only eight full Sundays will be available to golfers for the coming season from October to April. This, of course, is due to the greater plan for military training, and though the allowance is far from satisfactory to the golfers, they realise that it is a condition that current events justify.

A TEMPERATURE of 92 degrees was recorded last Sunday, which was, as far as I can remember, the hottest day we have had this year. It was in that weather that the Happy Valley Championship was played. L. R. Andrews came through to the top with a score of 152, and was four strokes ahead of the second man, R. K. Collings.

It wasn't a brilliant score, the course record is 140 and was established by O. E. C. Martin in 1933, but it was, or should have been, sufficiently satisfying in view of the weather.

AND while talking of Championships, the Hongkong Amateur should be coming off in about two months' time.

Byron Nelson Beats
Sam Snead In P.G.A.
Championship Final

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (Reuter).—Byron Nelson today beat Sam Snead 1 up in the final of the American Professional Golfers' Association Championship, which was played over 36 holes. Nelson was 2 up at the end of the first round.

Bowls Championship

Further
Matches In
Open Singles

Further matches in the lawn bowls open singles championship were played yesterday, the scores in brief of which were:

AT KOWLOON C.C.

A. Moreton beat A. J. Coelho 21-13.
A. M. Holland beat J. E. Noronha 21-5.

AT KOWLOON F.C.

E. C. Fincher beat F. X. Soares 21-10.
H. White beat W. J. Burling 21-15.

AT KOWLOON B.C.C.

C. E. Marques beat A. J. Jillett 21-4.
F. Goodwin beat S. M. Rumjahn 21-8.

AT CRAIGENGOWER

C. Downman beat J. C. Atkin 21-10.

AT RECREIO

M. N. Itakusen beat A. Bower 21-8.

F. X. SOARES opened against E. C. Fincher with a 4 and a 1. It was a case of Fincher not having found the weight of the green, but after these two heads Fincher settled down and went into the lead, which he never again lost, with 0, 4, 2.

Two "possibles" in five heads! Fincher increased his lead to 12-7 and then 17-11 before Soares was able to recover, but it was the 3 on the 15th end that set Fincher in a winning position, for with the score 20-14 the all important single seemed but a moment away.

Soares, however, made a determined effort with two 2's on the next two heads and was then, too, within winning distance.

The 18th head, which proved the last, was a brilliant duel. Drawing well, Fincher laid his one, and despite the efforts of Soares to rest out the shot that single remained to promote Fincher to the Second Round of the Tournament.

Last Minute Win

Though the score of 21-13 would indicate that A. Moreton had matters more or less his own way against A. J. Coelho, such was not the case. The match was won over the last three heads only.

Moreton opened the scoring with a single and steadily increased his lead until on the 10th end the score in his favour was 10-4. Here, in a scoring streak that stretched over five heads—1, 2, 1, 1, 2—Coelho gained a one shot lead on the 15th head.

Moreton's 3 on the succeeding head, however, set Coelho back again, but the latter struggled to level terms on at 15-11 on the 18th head. A 2 on the 19th put Moreton into a lead of that margin, but the game was not over until the succeeding head when Moreton counted 3 and left himself requiring only three to win. A one and a 2 on the 21st and 22nd heads ended the game 21-13.

HOLLAND WINS

J. E. Noronha scored on only four of the 14 heads that were required by A. M. Holland to win 21-5. Holland drew consistently well and there was never any doubt as to who would emerge the winner.

To-day's Schedule

The programme of matches in the Open Singles to-day is as follows:

AT CIVIL SERVICE

V. Chittenden v. W. K. Way.
E. G. Post v. W. Gill.
C. S. Rossetti v. A. A. Lewis.

Main condition for entry is that handicaps must be ten or under, and for entries from outside Clubs a fortnight's practice is provided on the Old and New Courses of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club, Fanling.

Not many people have had much opportunity for practice during the summer. The rain has seen to that. But there seems little likelihood of there being any further serious interference with golf, and there is yet another two months before the championship is played.

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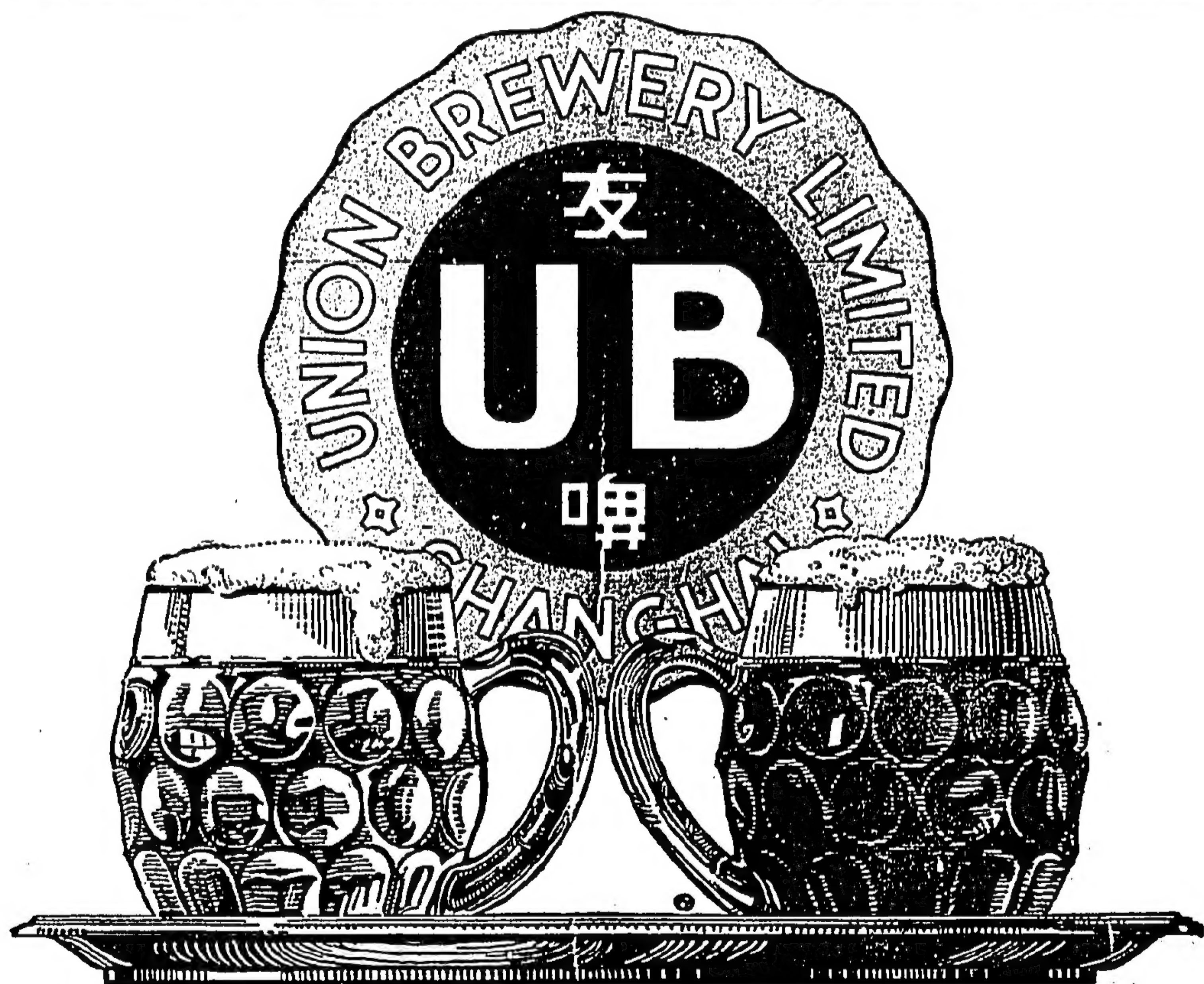
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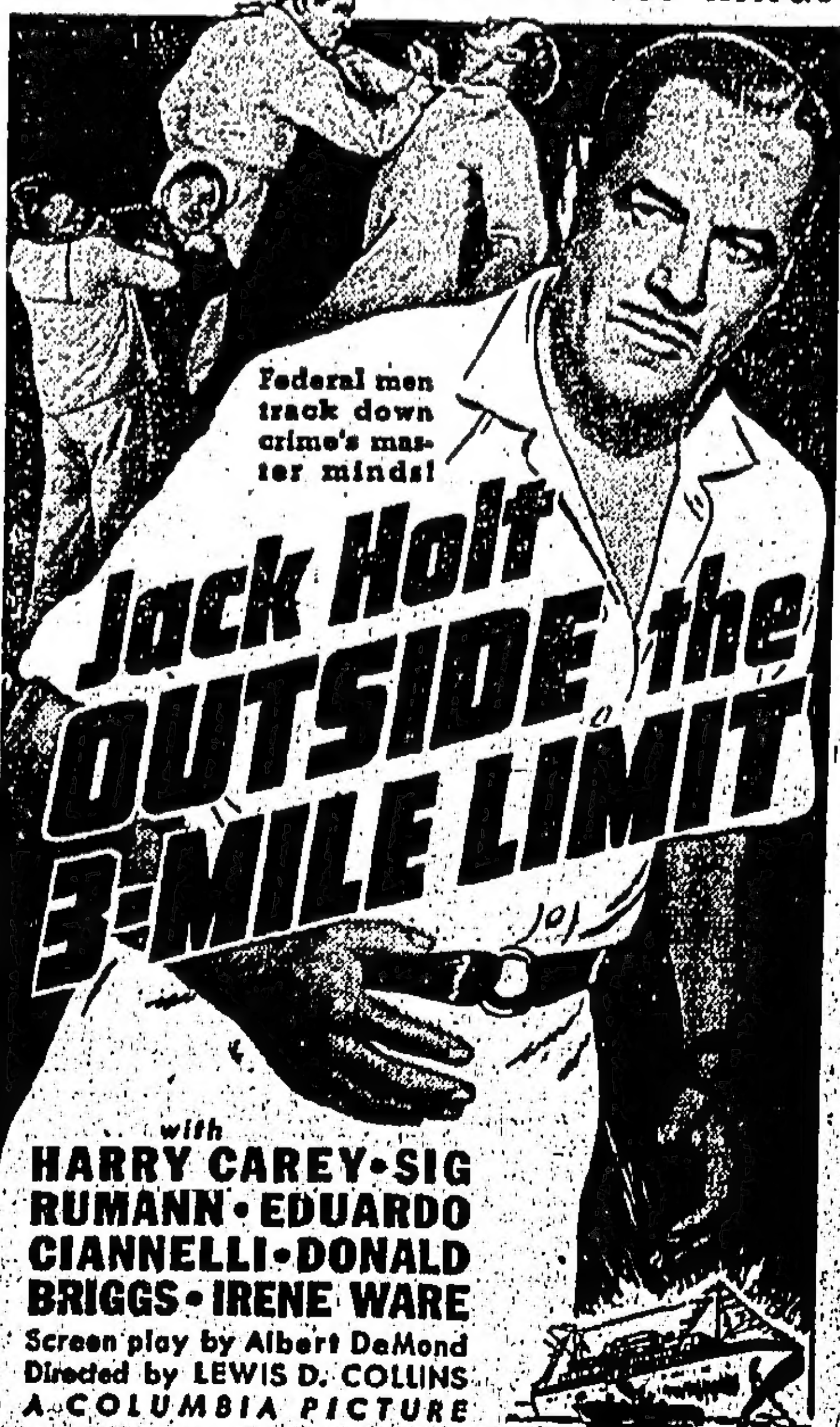
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2.275"	x	5/32" & 5/32"
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3 1/8"	x	3/32" & 5/32"
3.002"	x	2 1/4" m.m.
3 1/8"	x	1/8" & 5/32"
3 1/8"	x	2 mm & 3 mm
3 1/8"	x	2 mm & 4 mm
0 1/2 mm	x	3/32" & 5/32"
0 3/4 mm	x	3/32", 5/32" & 4 mm
0 9/16 mm	x	2.5 mm & 1/8"
0 11/16 mm	x	17/32" & 3/32"

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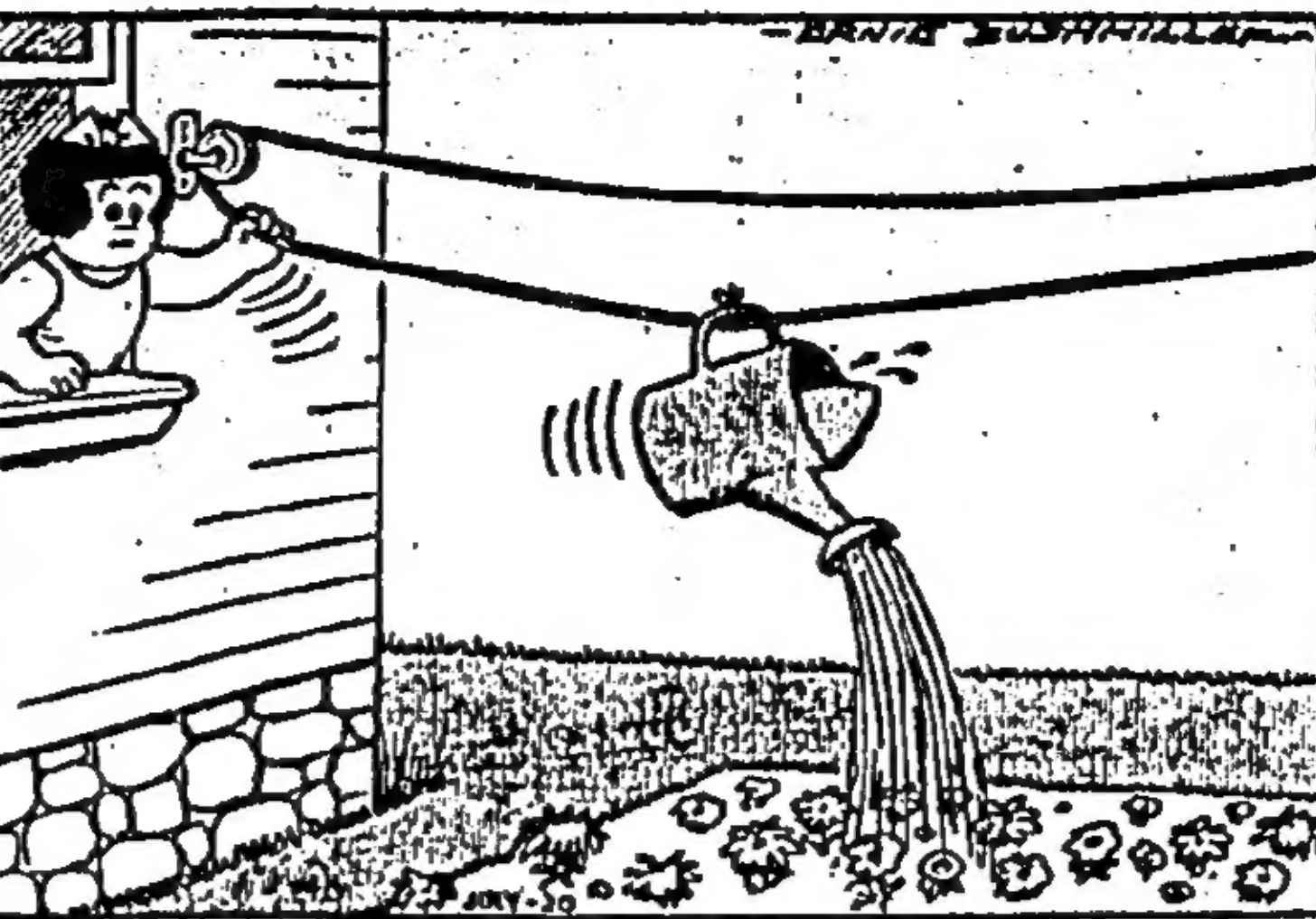
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NANCY



By Ernie Bushmiller

Reactions To The Warships-Bases Agreement

ISOLATIONISTS MAKE EXPECTED PROTEST

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (UP).—The Isolationist Bloc is already charging that the transfer of 50 American destroyers to Britain "amounts substantially to an act of war."

However, Attorney-General Jackson has delivered an opinion upholding the legality of the transfer and finding that ratification by the Senate is not necessary.

The proposed arrangement may be concluded as an executive agreement without waiting for ratification, under the President's power to transfer the title and possession of proposed considerations upon certification of appropriate staff officers.

Empire's Satisfaction

LONDON, Sept. 3 (Reuter). The successful conclusion of the Anglo-American Agreement, it is stated in authoritative quarters in London, will be greeted with the greatest possible satisfaction by the British Government and the people of the British Commonwealth.

From the notes exchanged it is quite clear that the British Commonwealth and the United States have evolved, during the negotiations, a practical method of contributing materially and effectively to each other's defence requirements.

Britain is anxious to acquire the destroyers for convoy work, to deal with submarines and keep open the channel through which pass trans-

ports to the United States and other ports.

On the other hand, the United States has acquired a 99 years lease of certain sea and air facilities in the Panama Canal Zone and elsewhere on the Atlantic seaboard.

The Prime Minister made clear in the House of Commons that there is no question of any transfer of sovereignty.

Three Main Points

The agreement can be said to serve three main purposes, (1) it provides timely reinforcement for the British Navy in the task of maintaining control of the Atlantic, (2) it contributes to the security of the United States, a fact which the people of the British Commonwealth recognise as of vital importance, (3) it strengthens the material defence of the Western Hemisphere.

It may fairly be pointed out that such an important and significant agreement would be unbreakable save in an atmosphere of mutual confidence and goodwill, and it may be cited as an example of the way democracies can ensure their own and common interests.

The destroyers will be used in the same way as British destroyers. They will be brought over by British crews. Some of them were used in the

neutrality patrol and they are thought to require little or no alteration.

Canada Pleased

(OTTAWA, Sept. 3 (Reuter).—General pleasure is expressed at the Anglo-American Agreement which, it is opined, will bring the United States to a clearer view of the problems facing the Empire in the war against totalitarianism.

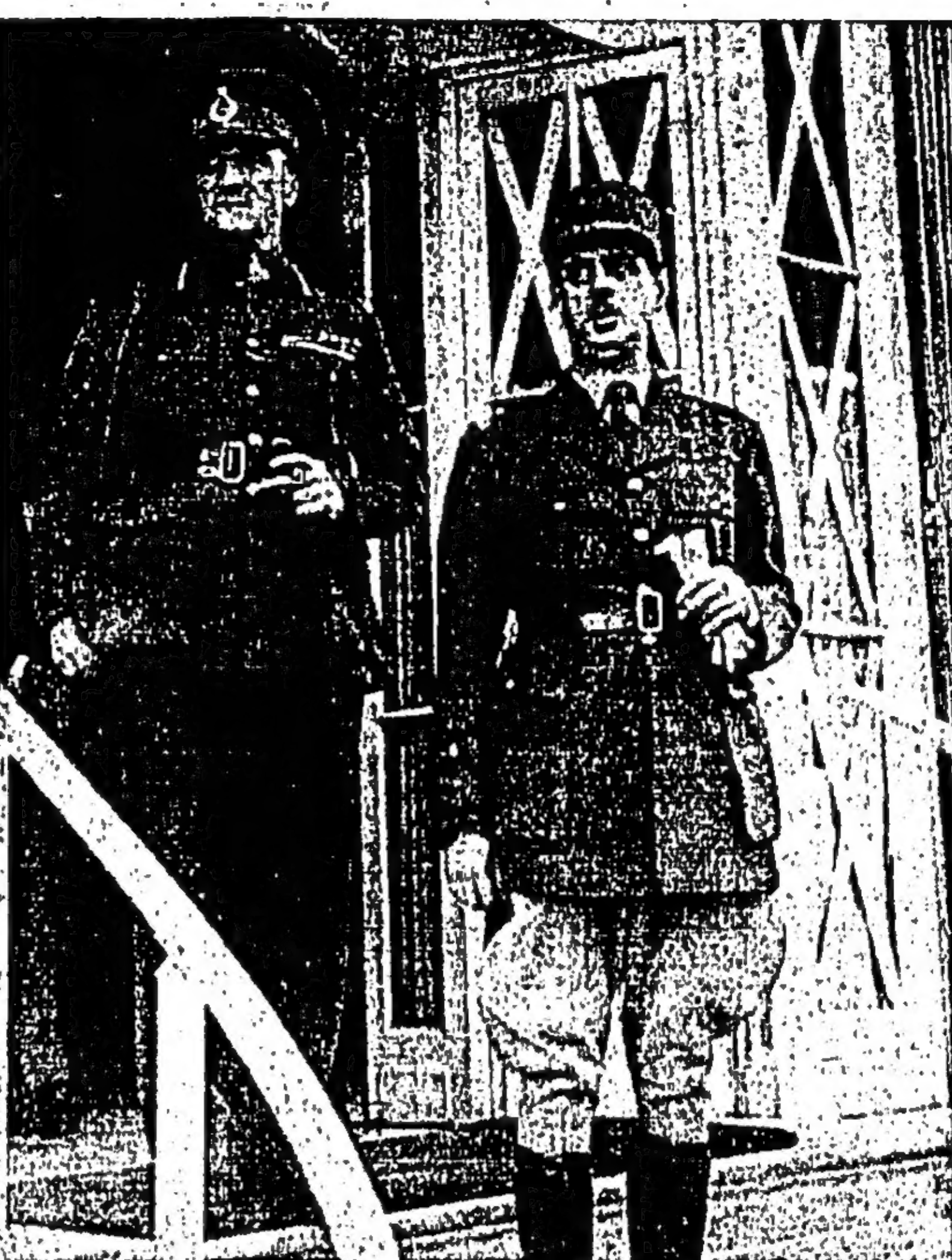
Many Canadians contend that this latest action is the best the United States can do for the Allied war effort apart from an expeditionary force which is not expected.

With American bases on the outposts of the Western Hemisphere and a permanent joint American and Canadian defence board, Canada as well as Britain will soon be an impregnable fortress, permitting uninterrupted production of war materials and despatch of expeditionary forces to attack Hitlerian territory.

The Minister of Munitions stated that new factories, costing approximately \$17,500,000, are being added immediately to Canada's rapidly expanding programme of industrial development to meet the wartime demand for guns and materials.

The factories would begin operating in 1941 and would employ thousands in the manufacture of chemicals, guns and wireless

LEADER OF "FREE" FRENCHMEN



M. T. B. DOWNS A NAZI PLANE

LONDON, Sept. 3 (Reuter).—The crew of a Norwegian motor torpedo boat serving with the British Navy have shot down an enemy bomber into the sea.

An Admiralty communique states that the motor torpedo boat and a merchant ship were attacked by Nazi dive-bombers.

The Norwegian sailors opened fire with tracer bullets and registered a number of hits. One raider came down to sea level, touched the water, rose again and then crashed into the sea.

Here is one of the latest pictures taken of General de Gaulle (right) who is the appointed leader of the "free" French forces in England. Here he is seen leaving a London hotel with Brigadier-General E. L. Spears, M.P.

Governor To Entertain

U. S. Pressmen

The "California Clipper" hopped off from Manila for Hongkong this morning at 10 o'clock carrying the party of eight American newspaper men who have been flying "around the Pacific."

This party flew from San Francisco to New Zealand on the inaugurated flight of this new South Pacific air route and have since flown through Australia, Java, Malaya, and the Philippines, and are now coming to Hongkong, making their last call before returning to the United States.

The party consists of Jack Walsh, Associated Press; James Bassett, Associated Press; Stephen Richards, United Press; Michael Fortstadt, King Features Syndicate; Royal Gunnison, International News Service; Harold Callender, New York Times; Ward Morehouse, New York Sun; and Ansel Talbert, New York Herald Tribune. They are accompanied by George Gardner, Public Relations Counsel for Pan American Airways.

The Clipper will arrive at Kai Tak Airport at approximately 3 p.m. and the party will be met by cars and conducted on a tour of Hongkong under the direction of the military officials of the Colony. Following the tour they will be received by H.E. Lieut.-Col. E. F. Norton, Governor of Hongkong, at Mountain Lodge.

The newsmen will return to San Francisco on the "California Clipper" tomorrow, leaving Kai Tak Airport at 8.30 a.m.

Armed Nazi Forces To "Protect" Rumania

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (Dome).—Nazi motorised divisions will take over the "protection" of Rumania's lower Bukovina border on September 15, according to "Associated Press" reports from Bucharest.

The reports declared that the first line of defence against the possibility of any further Russian penetration in this area will be centred on Vatradoari and Rumanian troops will form the second line in the vicinity of Platu.

Government quarters and semi-official Nazi circles state that the strong Nazi forces will be supplemented by Italian troops as a token of Axis collaboration in the guarantee given at the Vienna conference.



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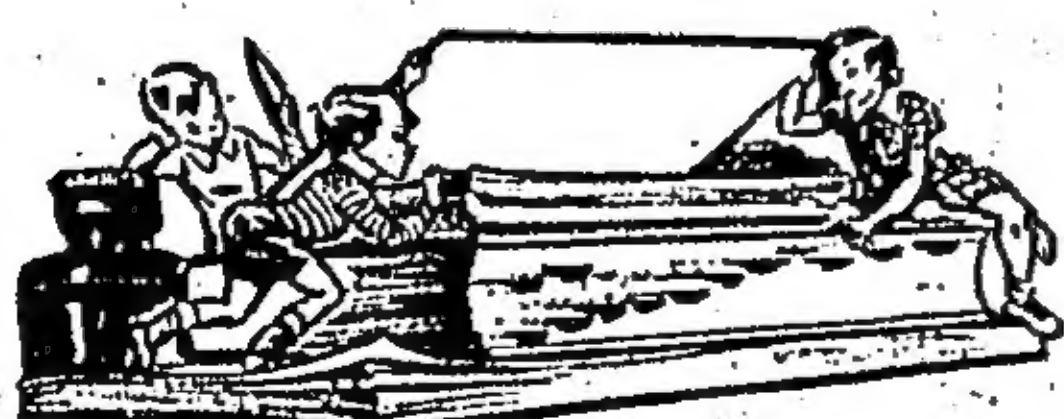
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SACRED HEART SCHOOL
ST. MARY'S SCHOOL
ST. FRANCIS' SCHOOL
ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE
ST. PAUL'S BOYS' COLLEGE
ST. PAUL'S GIRLS' COLLEGE
ST. THERESA' ENGLISH SCHOOL
TUNG CHI COLLEGE
TAI WAH ENGLISH SCHOOL
WAH TAK ENGLISH SCHOOL
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To NEW YORK AND BOSTON

Via Manila, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay & Capetown.

SS "President Polk"	SEPT. 29
SS "President Garfield"	OCT. 16

To SINGAPORE & PENANG

SS "City of Newport News"	SEPT. 25
SS "City of Norfolk"	OCT. 27

To SAN FRANCISCO & LOS ANGELES

SS "City of San Francisco"	SEPT. 5
SS "City of Los Angeles"	SEPT. 18

* via Yokohama.

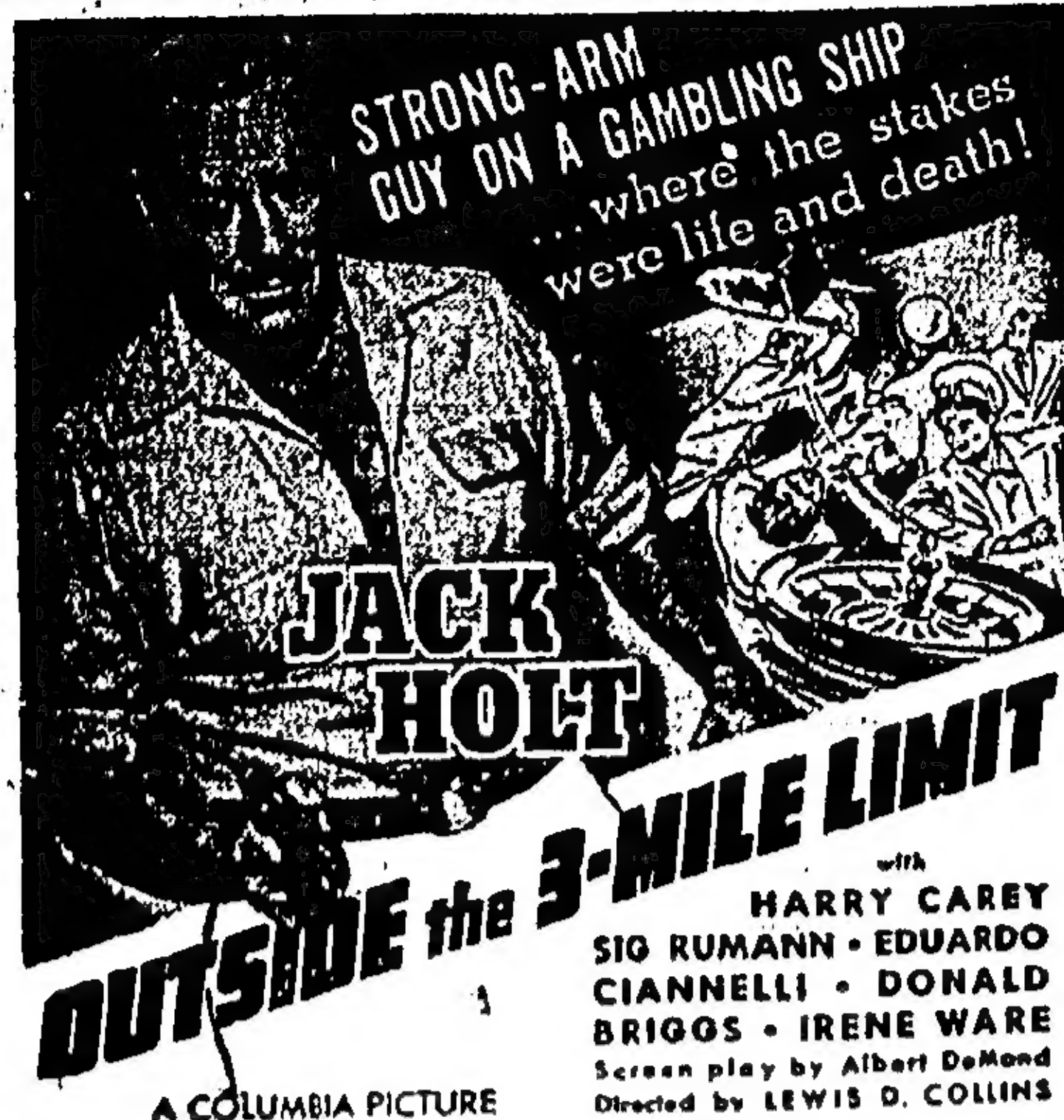
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PRESIDENT LINES

AGENTS FOR TRANSCONTINENTAL & WESTERN
AIR AND UNITED AIR LINES
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KING

AIR-CONDITIONED THEATRE

SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.30 P.M.



NEXT CHANGE "SWANEE RIVER" IN TECHNICOLOR
A 20th Century Fox Picture with Don AMECHE - Andrea LEEDS

ORIENTAL THEATRE

LAST 4 TIMES TO-DAY

JOINTLY THEY'RE TWICE AS TOUCH AS BEFORE!
Because the two rowdiest roughneck rivals of the screen clash head on for control of the gutter.



FOR TO-MORROW - FRIDAY - SATURDAY
UNIVERSAL'S MILLION DOLLAR THRILL SPECTACLE!



MATINEES: 20c.-30c. • EVENINGS: 20c.-30c.-50c.-70c.

MAJESTIC THEATRE

NATHAN ROAD KOWLOON TEL 57212

(MATINEES: 20c.-30c. • EVENINGS: 20c.-30c.-50c.-70c.)

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
A Sensational New Star In A Vivid Historical Drama!



ADDED ATTRACTION!
JOE LOUIS vs. ARTURO GODOY
SENSATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP FIGHT

FRIDAY & SATURDAY
A THRILL-PACKED DRAMA OF THE WAR ON SPIES!
"CLOUDS OVER EUROPE"
LAURENCE OLIVER - RALPH RICHARDSON - VALERIE HOBSON
A Columbia Picture

VICTORIA CROSS

Posthumous Award To Seaman

LONDON, Sept. 3 (Reuter).—The Victoria Cross has been awarded to the late Acting Leading Seaman J. F. Mantle, of H.M.S. Foylebank.

The official account of his gallantry states that he was in charge of the starboard "pom-pom" when the Foylebank was attacked by enemy aircraft on July 4.

Early in the action, his left leg was shattered by a bomb, but he stood fast at the gun and went on firing with the handgear only, for the ship's electric power had failed.

Almost at once he was wounded again in many places, but his great courage bore him up to the end of the fight when he fell by the side of the gun which he had so valiantly served.

This is the tenth V.C. of the war and the third award to a Naval man. Awards of D.S.M. to leading seamen for bravery and devotion to duty on the same occasion are also approved.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS Donations to Charitable And Other Causes

A total of \$1,214,253.27 was reached yesterday by the War Fund inaugurated by the S. C. M. Post, Ltd.

Latest contributions are:

Q. H. S. 20c. 10

Mr. A. Urquhart, Kinning 20c. 10

The Royal Scots (further donation) 20c. 10

Chinese Company, H.K. Police Reserve 20c. 10

Police Reserve pay for 20c. 10

July 20c. 10

Jardine's Shipping and Friends (12th 20c. 10

instalment) 20c. 10

Mr. J. E. Anderson 20c. 10

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ITALIANS DETAIN N.Y.K. LINER

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH" ROME, Sept. 3 (Domei).—The N.Y.K. liner *Nagara Maru* (7,149 tons) which was scheduled to leave Naples for Japan on September 1, has been held up by the Italian authorities.

The reason for this action has not been disclosed.

OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE

We Bomb Germany & Eritrea

The following official communications were released yesterday:

R.A.F.: Raids over Germany and Italy

New targets in Germany and Italy were attacked by aircraft of the Bomber Command last night.

Dynamite works at Schlebusch, north-east of Cologne, and an important railway junction at San Pier d'Arena at Genoa were heavily bombed.

Other aircraft attacked an electric power station at Genoa, oil installations at Ludwigshafen and Frankfurt, Bosch ignition plugs factory at Stuttgart for the second night in succession, Bayer explosives works near Cologne, the Dortmund-Ems Canal, the French port of Lorient and gun emplacements at Cap Gris Nez.

Two of our aircraft were lost in these operations.

Coastal Command aircraft bomber supply ships at sea off the Dutch coast yesterday and another supply ship in a Norwegian harbour on the coast of Norway and also brought down a German flying boat in the sea.

Attacks were made on oil tanks at Flushing and the harbour of Ostend. One aircraft has not returned.

CAIRO: Assab Is Again Raided

Further R.A.F. attacks on jetters, warehouses at Assab have taken place.

All bombs fell in the target area but it was not possible to observe the results.

One fire started by a raid the previous day was still burning.

In the Buna area, Kenya, aircraft of the South African Air Force attacked enemy troops and transports, while aircraft of the Rhodesian Squadron carried out extensive reconnaissance in other areas.

A formation of enemy bombers, escorted by a considerable force of fighters, attempted to raid Malta. No damage was caused by enemy bombs.

ENGLAND: Nazi Raids Continue

Enemy planes in considerable numbers crossed the south-east coast this morning.

Reports indicated that a few bombs had been dropped, mostly in country districts.

Little damage was done but there were a few casualties, several of which were fatal.

Up to the time of the communique, 23 enemy planes were known to have been destroyed.

Fifteen of our machines are missing but eight pilots are known to be safe.

Final reports of Monday's action showed that the Germans lost 42 machines. Twenty of our machines are missing but ten pilots are safe.

According to unofficial reports there were further attacks this afternoon on a south-east town. Two sentries were machine-gunned by a fighter which was attacking a barrage balloon. They saved themselves by diving into a ditch.

The German plane was driven off by anti-aircraft fire.

European Victims Of Thefts

Mr. W. H. Murdoch, of Bank of East Asia Building, has reported to the Police that some one entered his office on August 28 and stole a gold-plated wrist watch valued at \$50.

A palm beach suit was stolen from the clothes-line of 15 Magazine Gap Road, the residence of Mr. N. J. L. Jefferies, yesterday.

EMPIRE WILL NEVER TURN BACK, SAYS CALDECOTE

LONDON, Sept. 3 (Reuter).—The people of the British Empire have made up their minds and, God helping them, will never turn back, declares Viscount Caldecote, the Dominion Secretary, in a message given to "Reuter" on the anniversary of Britain's entry into the war.

Lord Caldecote adds that they stand together as one man and they follow words by deeds.

Canada, herself a mighty arsenal, has not been content to send arms. Her sons are coming in ever-increasing numbers to defend the right.

Australia and New Zealand, proud friends of justice, are not behind in their efforts. They daily win fresh glory on sea, land and in the air.

South Africa, youngest of the

slister nations but not less loyal in her devotion to right, has notably thrown in her lot with the rest of us.

Newfoundland and Southern Rhodesia, conscious of the privileges enjoyed by free communities, spare no gift or effort to resist the common enemy.

This formidable array of strength, increasing daily, is welded together in a brotherhood which the trials and reverses of the past 12 months have not been able to shake.

4-HOURS AIR RAID

Defences Repel Nazi Planes

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH" LONDON, Sept. 3 (Domei).—This morning's air raid lasted for four hours and 20 minutes, the first warning coming at 10.22 on the morning of the first anniversary of the war.

It is disclosed that German aerial activity was widespread last night and many parts of the country were attacked. However, damage was slight and casualties few.

Late Night Alarm

An air raid warning was sounded in the London area at 11.30 p.m. last night says a "United Press" report, but the all-clear was given shortly afterwards.

The Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security admit that enemy aircraft in considerable numbers crossed the southeast coast in the morning.

Preliminary reports so far available indicate that a few bombs were dropped in Essex and Kent, but little damage appears to have been caused. A few casualties have been reported, several of which were fatal.

Final reports of Monday's actions show that 20 British aircraft were lost, but ten of the pilots are safe.

Second Warning

LONDON, Sept. 3 (Reuter).—It is understood that the second warning in this area was due to the presence of high-flying raiders over south-east England.

Bombs were dropped in one south-east town and the surrounding district.

Swimming

Heats For Colony Titles

HEATS for the Colony Swimming Championships will be held on September 17, 18 and 19.

The Championship programme is divided into three days, September 17, 18 and 19, and the heats on Sept. 17 will be for the events on Sept. 25, heats on Sept. 18 will be for events on Sept. 26 and heats on Sept. 19 for events on Sept. 28.

Entries for these events will close at 8 p.m. on Saturday, September 14.

The heats programmes will, therefore, be (Championships only):

SEPTEMBER 17

Men's 220 yards free-style

Women's 50 yards free-style

Women's 100 yards back-stroke

Men's 100 yards breast-stroke

Women's 200 yards free-style relay

SEPTEMBER 18

Men's 50 yards free-style

Women's 100 yards breast-stroke

Boys 100 yards free-style

Men's 440 yards free-style

Women's 150 yards medley relay

Men's 150 yards medley relay

SEPTEMBER 19

Men's 100 yards free-style

Women's 100 yards free-style

Men's 100 yards back-stroke

Men's 380 yards free-style

Men's 200 yards free-style relay

Women's 440 yards free-style

Foreign Notes For The Treasury

Currency Regulations

LONDON, Sept. 3 (Reuter).—The Treasury has announced a revised list of currencies, the holders of which must offer for sale to the Treasury.

The list includes Argentine pesos, Belgian Congo francs, Canadian dollars, escudos, Netherlands East Indies guilders, Netherlands West Indies guilders, Newfoundland dollars, Panamanian dollars, Philippine pesos, Swedish kronor, Swiss francs and United States dollars.

Had Camera In A Forbidden Area

No Written Permit

A nominal fine of \$10 was imposed by Mr. H. G. Sheldon, K.C., at the Central Magistracy this morning on T. F. Chan, of the Kwok Wah Printing Company, 212 Wanchai Road, for having possession of a camera at King's Road, a prohibited area, on August 25, without a written permit.

It was stated that the films, when developed, only revealed pictures of a family nature. The Police did not press the case.

Chan was warned by the Magistrate to be more careful in the future.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Quotations Up

LONDON, Sept. 3 (Reuter).—The Stock Exchange to-day was quiet but steady, with Kaifirs attracting support both from the Cape and local sources.

The final stages saw increased interest in home industrials and the closing quotations were frequently a fraction higher. Oil edged finished from unchanged to slightly better. Wall Street was firm.

QUEEN IN LONDON PAYS VISIT TO THE STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, Sept. 3 (Reuter).—Her Majesty the Queen to-day paid her first visit to the London Stock Exchange.

Previously she had visited the Flag Day display at South Africa House, where she was welcomed by the wife of the High Commissioner for South Africa.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE

NATHAN RD. KOWLOON DAILY AT 2.30 5.20 7.20 9.30. TEL. 56856

TO-DAY ONLY

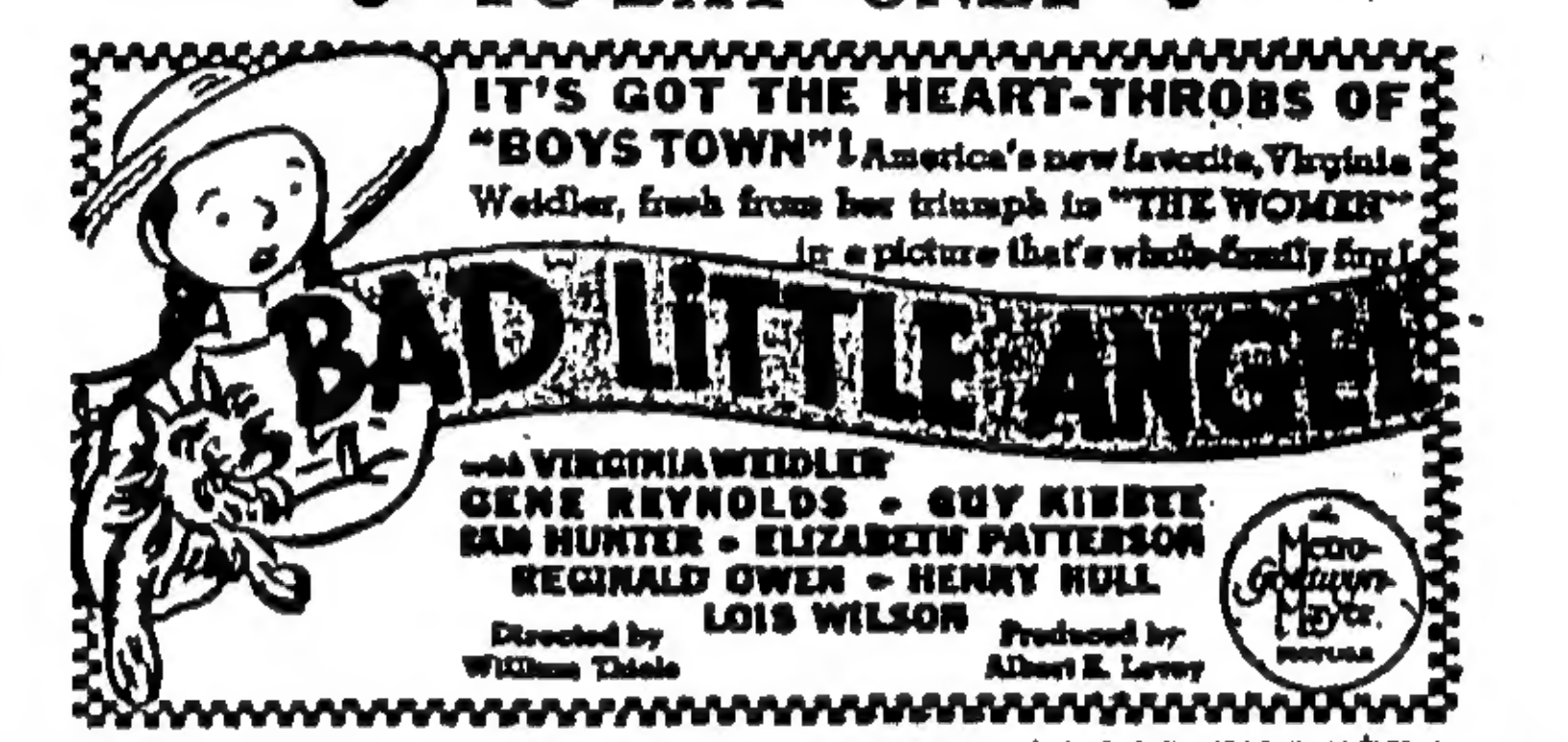


TO-MORROW "LIGHT OF THE WESTERN STARS" with VICTOR JORY • RUSSELL HAYDEN

QUEEN'S THEATRE

HONGKONG DAILY AT 2.30 5.15 7.20 9.30 P.M. TEL. 31453

TO-DAY ONLY



TO-MORROW "PAROLE FIXER" William Henry & Anthony Quinn

STAR THEATRE

HANKOW RD. KOWLOON DAILY AT 2.30 5.20 7.20 9.30 TEL. 57795

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW



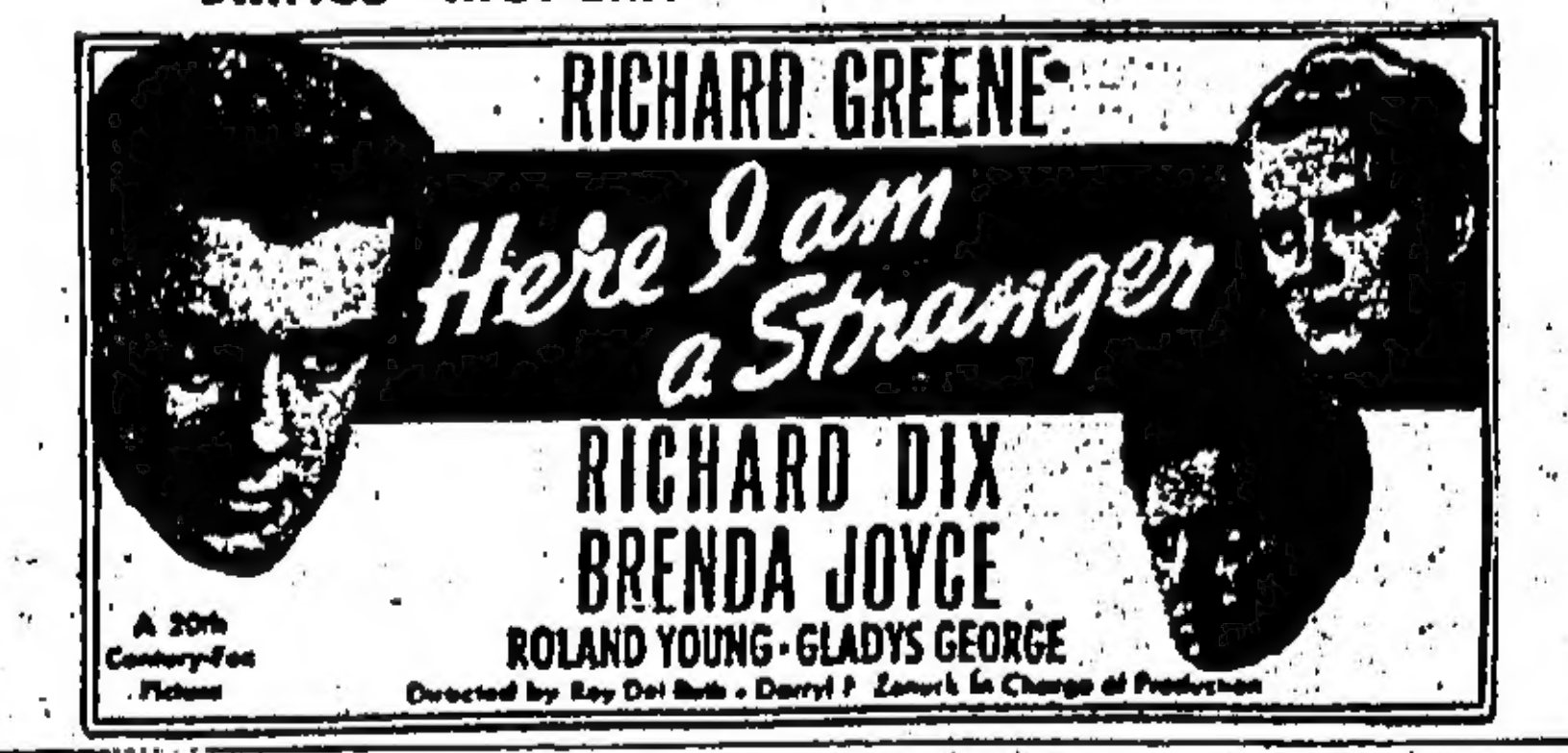
NEXT CHANGE RITZ BROTHERS in "THE GORILLA"

CATHAY

DAILY AT 2.30 5.15 7.20 9.30 P.M.
MATINEES: 20c.-30c. • EVENINGS: 20c.-30c.-50c.-70c.

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW

THE MOST DRAMATIC PICTURE OF TO-DAY BRINGS MODERN PROBLEM TO SCREEN!



FRIDAY Claudette Colbert, James Stewart in M-G-M Picture "IT'S A WONDERFUL WORLD"

Dine, Wine & Dance at CHANTECLER

178-179 NATHAN ROAD, KOWLOON. TEL. 50021